

Russia Is Cooler With E. Germans After Brandt Fall

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, May 8 (AP)—The Soviet leadership made a show of solidarity with East Germany today in the wake of the toppling of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt by a scandal involving espionage. But there were signs that Moscow is not entirely cozy with East Germany over the affair.

Pravda and other Soviet newspapers gave conspicuous front-page coverage to a message from the Soviet leaders to the East German leaders on the 29th anniversary of the victory over the Nazis in World War II and ran articles aimed at showing that East-West German relations were not affected by Mr. Brandt's resignation.

Brandt Says Case Invaded His Privacy

By Craig R. Whitney

JOHN, May 8 (NYT)—Willy Brandt, who resigned as West German chancellor Monday night following the discovery of a Communist spy on his staff, said in a televised speech tonight that he was "grossly" invaded of his privacy.

Brandt said that the disclosure of the spy case had been a "gross invasion of my privacy" and that he had been "grossly" invaded of his privacy.

Watergate Draft Report Said to Link Mitchell to Break-In

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—A staff of the Senate Watergate committee says the weight of the evidence tends to establish that Mitchell did approve the Liddy intelligence plan with a quarter-million-dollar budget in Key Biscayne on March 30, 1972, the draft report said.



Alabama Gov. George Wallace is backed by victory sign from wife, Cornelia, in primary.

Four States Go to Polls Glenn and Wallace Win Primaries

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Former astronaut John Glenn Jr. won the Democratic nomination for senator from Ohio on his third try, and Alabama Gov. George Wallace won nomination for an unprecedented third term in state primary elections yesterday.



John Glenn kisses his wife, Annie, after winning the Democratic primary for U.S. Senate in state of Ohio.

National Rail Strike in India Disrupts Passengers, Freight

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, May 8 (NYT)—A national railroad strike caused major passenger and freight disruptions in India today.

Although union leaders welcomed the "magnificent response" of railroaders to the strike call, government officials pointed out that the walkout had halted on its first full day to cripple the transport system.

Simon Becomes Head of Treasury

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—William Simon, praised by President Nixon as the man who saw the country through the energy crisis, was sworn in today as secretary of the Treasury.

Trudeau Government Falls in 137-123 Vote

Allied Party Defects Over Budget Plans

OTTAWA, May 8 (AP)—The opposition brought down Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's minority Liberal government today in a vote of 137-123 on the budget and only the third time a government has been defeated on the floor of the House.



Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Nasser's Confiscations Voided by Cairo Court

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, May 8 (AP)—A 21-judge highest court of appeals today ruled that the confiscation of citizens' property under the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser was illegal and must be reversed.

The three-man State Council handed down its verdict yesterday in a suit brought against the government by Farid Abou Shady, a prominent lawyer. Scores of similar suits are pending in the courts.

Gain Is Seen As Kissinger Shuttles On

TEL AVIV, May 8 (AP)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger returned to Israel today for further negotiations after talks in Damascus. U.S. officials said a disagreement pact between Syria and Israel was now "a little more likely."

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Unnamed Donor Helps End British Strike

By Terry Robards

LONDON, May 8 (NYT)—A nationwide strike by one of Britain's largest trade unions was settled today when a lawyer appeared in court and paid \$50,000 about \$100,000 on behalf of an anonymous donor to cover fines and damages levied against the labor organization.

Belfast Says IRA Uses Children in Attacks

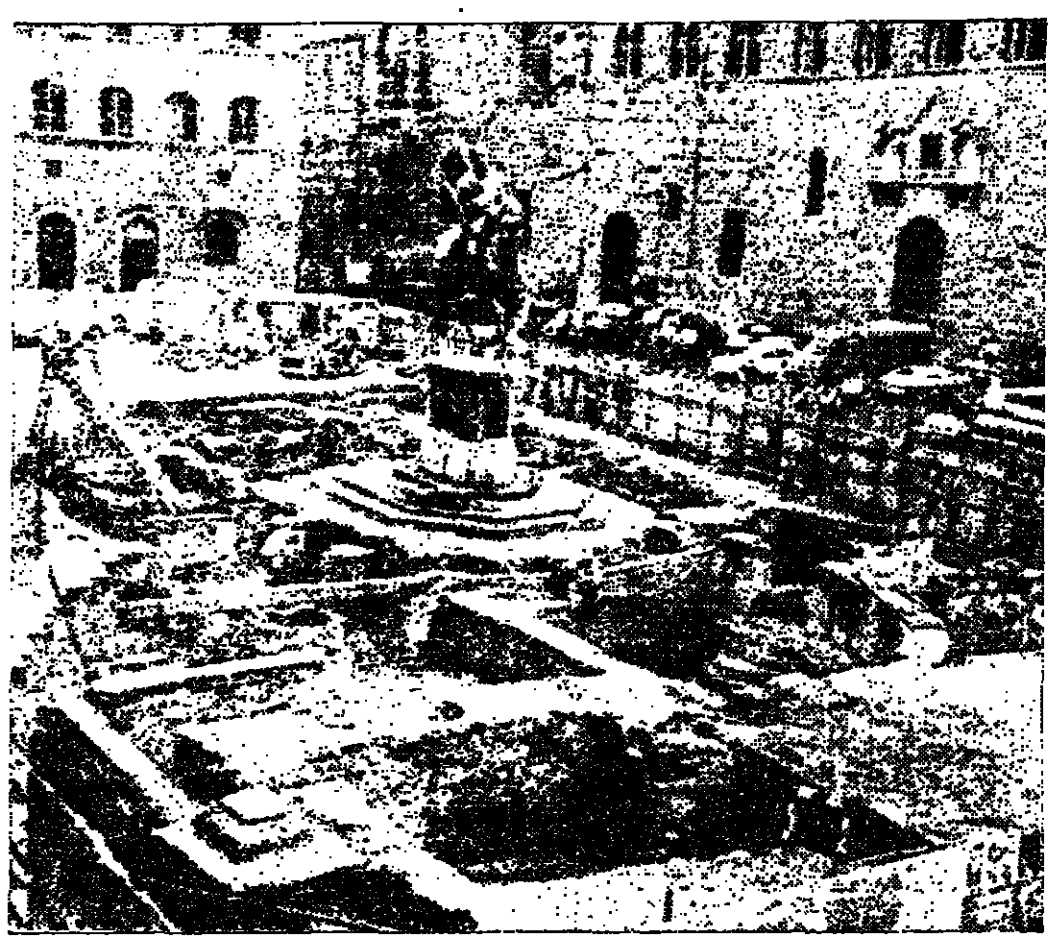
BELFAST, May 8 (AP)—Northern Ireland's administration today attacked the Irish Republican Army for what it called the "cowardly and despicable" use of children to throw gasoline bombs at British troops.

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BOTTOMS UP—Excavations in the Piazza della Signoria, Florence, surround the statue of Cosimo I. Archaeologists believe the ruins were Roman public buildings.

Grigorenko Begins 6th Year in Mental Wards

Ex-General—Symbol of Soviet Dissent

By Christopher S. Wren



Pyotr Grigorenko

MOSCOW, May 8 (AP).—When in May, 1969, a blunt-spoken former general in the Red Army tried to defend a group of Crimean Tatars charged in Tashkent with anti-Soviet activity, he was arrested, ruled insane and put in a mental hospital.

After five years in psychiatric wards, Pyotr Grigorenko remains the dominant figure in a continuing controversy over the use of Soviet mental hospitals to punish dissenters.

Most recently, on April 4, according to his wife, Zinaida, and son Yevgeny, a severe heart attack suffered by the patient induced his doctors to write to Moscow psychiatric authorities asking that Gen. Grigorenko be sent home because of his failing health. Now a month later, Mrs. Grigorenko said, they have apparently received no reply.

"As a sane man confined in mental hospitals, sometimes

alongside criminal inmates, for five years, he has still maintained his spirits," Mrs. Grigorenko told Western newsmen in issuing a statement marking yesterday's anniversary of her husband's incarceration. "But after the heart attack, we are afraid he might die in the hospital."

International expectations of Gen. Grigorenko's release were raised last fall after two Western psychiatrists sought to interview him at the hospital where he is held, at Skolkovaya, 35 miles south of Moscow. It was understood that in the near future he would be found sane and released. But his status has not changed, although his case comes up for review every six months.

Gen. Grigorenko is at the center of an issue that is vigorously disputed between the Soviet government and the small dissident movement here. Soviet authorities angrily deny that the mental hospitals are used to punish political critics. But dissidents as prominent as the exiled writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn and the physicist Andrei Sakharov have just as vehemently insisted that the abuse does exist.

Lesser activists who have spoken out against the practice—such as Vladimir Bukovsky, who has recently mounted a hunger strike during his 12-year sentence to prison and exile for anti-Soviet agitation—have often been severely dealt with.

The dissidents consider indefinite incarceration in a mental hospital far worse than a definite sentence in a labor camp. In addition to Gen. Grigorenko, dissidents being held in psychiatric facilities include Leonid Plyushch and the Russian mathematician Yuri Shkharov.

(Before falling into disfavor in the early 1960s for civil rights activities and protests against Soviet leaders' cults, Gen. Grigorenko had an unblemished record. He had risen to the rank of major general in World War II, in which he participated in campaigns against the Germans, and he won the Order of Lenin, Order of the Red Star and Order of the Patriotic War.)

The statement said that the two men resumed a review of French-Soviet economic cooperation which began before the death of President Georges Pompidou. Their meeting "was not linked in any way with the French presidential elections," it said.

The Communist party commu-

iqué accused the Soviet ambassa-

dor of taking the initiative for

the meeting with Mr. Giscard

d'Estaing and asserted that a

discussion of French-Soviet trade

was not excuse for such an initia-

tive during the election campaign.

Since Mr. Mitterrand is not a

minister, Mr. Tchervonenko will

have no opportunity for a similar

meeting with the left-wing candi-

date.

Giscard Seen Ahead

PARIS, May 8 (AP).—The first

public-opinion poll published in

advance of the May 19 French

presidential runoff election today

indicated that Mr. Giscard

d'Estaing would defeat Mr. Mit-

terrand by a 31-49 percent mar-

gin.

The straw vote was taken yes-

terday by the French Institute

of Public Opinion and published

by the newspaper France-Soir. It

covered 1,800 interviews taken in

360 representative localities in

mainland France.

The poll indicated that 91 per-

cent of the voters who cast their

ballots for former Prime Minister

Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the

Gaullist-backed candidate in the

first round of voting last Sunday,

will now support Mr. Giscard

d'Estaing. Mr. Chaban-Delmas

has been eliminated from the

runoff since only the two top

vote-getters in the first balloting

go into the second.

A second poll, to be published

tomorrow in the newspaper Le

Figaro, also shows Mr. Giscard

d'Estaing winning by two per-

centage points.

A Look at the Chancellor Who Agreed to Play Counterspy

The writer, who wrote this article for The New York Times, is also the author of "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold" and the forthcoming "Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy."

By John Le Carré

LONDON (NYT).—Half a night-mare haunts the affair of Guenter Guillaume, the East German spy found on the staff of Willy Brandt. If it turns out to be real, it will show us the ultimate limit of our own espionage madness. The other half has come true already.

When did the chancellor, who resigned over the affair Monday, know how much? We may ourselves never know the answer to this riddle. We have already heard too much of half-truths, which it is worth remembering are also half-lies, and all the signs are that as with Watergate, as with Elm Philby and other spy scandals, we shall be fed more half-truths in reluctant spoonfuls, on the assumption—probably correct—that we would choke if we got it all in one dollop.

For the public is too young, in the eyes of those who govern us, to enjoy confidence that in the case of Mr. Guillaume, who "defected" to West Germany 18 years ago, have long been the property of our undemocratic enemies.

I am English, Harold Wilson is my prime minister, Richard Nixon is my President, and now that Britain has been dragged kicking and screaming into the Common Market Mr. Brandt, whether I like it or not, was my chancellor. It so happens, I liked it. I respond, in common with many other of his admirers, instinctively to his emotional honesty, his patent striving for good and his big-heartedness.

New Alliances

And if the new alliances are to mean anything, we share not only one another's responsibilities but one another's leaders too. I need not be blamed too much, then, for being a little bit possessive about Mr. Brandt divided his energies.

When did Mr. Brandt know how much? President Nixon has been having a tough time with that question for two years now.

Like the espionage professionals who advised him, Mr. Brandt must be of two minds about which answer he prefers. On the one hand, the professionals, who long to be taken for cat-and-mouse with Mr. Guillaume for the best part of a year, in that case how do the professionals explain away their spendthrift generosity with Mr. Brandt's secrets? More important still, how far was Mr. Brandt in on the game? When did he know how much?

Mr. Brandt's present position is opaque. He half knew for

eight months, since he was warned in June, 1973. He wholly knew for two when the federal prosecutor was advised. It is this half-knowledge that gives wing to my half-nightmare: Was Mr. Brandt playing the role of half an agent, or a whole one?

Even by the second standard, the two-month stint—Mr. Brandt's assertion, added to those made on his behalf by the interior minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher—paints a bizarre picture.

In the interest of national security—we have as much from the former chancellor's own lips—the elected leader of Europe's most influential country was recruited by his own agents to string along a suspected spy to keep him in play, and Mr. Brandt agreed.

From then on, Mr. Brandt became an agent provocateur, in the sense that he was pretending to keep open his heart to Mr. Guillaume and thus encouraging him in further criminal acts. The office of chancellor, in the jargon of the trade, became a cover job, in the sense that the chancellor's work, where it came within Mr. Guillaume's observation, was subject to operational requirements.

It is also clear that until Mr. Brandt knew that Mr. Guillaume was under suspicion, Mr. Brandt trusted him. Conceivably he trusted him after these suspicions were reported to him: Mr. Brandt was elected chancellor for his heart as well as his head. He is the natural enemy of secret, bureaucratic persecution, just as he is the natural enemy of deceit.

Half Nightmare

But it is unfortunately this very human loyalty, precisely this big-heartedness, that weighs so heavily in the construction of that half-nightmare in the back of my mind. I am trying to imagine, you see, the crippling strain of this extra burden of duplicity upon a chancellor already fully engaged in resolving the crucial issues of his career. And I am trying to guess by what authority it was imposed on him. I am trying to understand the meaning of "national security" in the context of this case. Was it for two months that he bore the strain, or ten? When did Mr. Brandt know how much?

That he was disgusted, we know. His disgust was manifest in his statement to the Bundestag—a very natural reaction in a man who had been deeply deceived by a trusted, favored colleague, and who deceived him deeply in return. Nor is it too fanciful to suggest that Mr. Brandt's disgust was in part directed against himself.

There are many strange side-effects that attend a long period of duplicity, and the history of that struggle suggests that not even the toughest are immune. Sometimes, I understand, a dependence

Brandt States Spy Scandal Reached Into His Private Life

(Continued from Page 1)

important classified materials, including secret messages, during a vacation in Norway last summer. Mr. Guillaume served as an aide-de-camp, moonlighting as a communications officer between the chancellor's retreat and Bonn. Exactly what Mr. Brandt was alluding to in his private life reference was not clear. However, Mr. Brandt, like many figures in German public life, may have committed indiscretions and detailed knowledge of some of these may have figured somehow in Mr. Guillaume's case.

Some of Mr. Brandt's party friends charge that the security services passed this information along to the leaders of the conservative Christian Democratic opposition. Those leaders denied today, through a spokesman, that they were leading a "campaign of persecution" against the former chancellor.

The Social Democrats have nominated the 55-year-old finance minister and party deputy chairman, Helmut Schmidt, to succeed Mr. Brandt and the Bundestag will almost certainly elect him chancellor May 15.

Mr. Schmidt began private soundings today on forming a new cabinet, together with members of the junior partner in the coalition, the Free Democratic party.

Meanwhile, Horst Ehmke, the former minister of research and technology, who was director of Mr. Brandt's chancellery office in 1970, when Mr. Guillaume was given a job on the staff, has asked Mr. Schmidt not to consider him in the formation of his cabinet.

The stock exchanges and money markets in Frankfurt reacted

Spaniards on Annapurna

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 8 (AP).—The Spanish Himalayan expedition has conquered the main Annapurna peak in north-west Nepal, the Foreign Ministry announced here yesterday. Three members of the nine-man team reached the 26,545-foot peak April 29.

Side Effects of Brandt's Burden

develops upon the person one deceives, much as may occur between an erring husband and a loyal wife. In the company of the quarry one suffers all the pains of love and hate: elation, revulsion, gratitude, anxiety, triumph. Under the strain of dissembling, such a scale of emotions can both stimulate and depress. Sometimes separation becomes unbearable, sometimes indispensable.

Tough as Nails

Mr. Brandt may be tough as nails, but in this situation he was an amateur though controlled by professionals, while his quarry, if the story is to be accepted,

had some two decades of field service to his credit.

It is a situation one would hesitate to wish on any novice, even one who had no other commitments or worries, whereas Mr. Brandt had both. Was it for two months that he lived like this? Or ten?

Seen in this light, his resignation only compounds the mystery. If he was warned ten months ago, and declined to heed the warning, then his resignation and his role as an agent over the last two months may be seen as acts of expiation for sins of omission: "I ignored the warning. I will pay the price," he may have thought.

Certainly his letter of resignation, claiming full responsibility for the affair, bears out this interpretation. Until we know more, and we probably never will, we can try on such theories in clothes, and to a point, any of them fit.

But I prefer to see his resignation slightly differently: as a return from an utterly depressed man returning from a double life, a detached and unable any longer to face the nobler man he is behind.

Lonely Places

Coming home from very long places, all of us go a little mad. Whether from great personal success or just an all-night drive we are the sole survivors of a world no one else has ever seen. Mr. Brandt's resignation has the same ring of loneliness or alienation. He and he alone knows where he has been, and his external effect, his resignation threatens to return his country to the era of political stagnation from which he tried to lead it.

Once Mr. Brandt had taken on the job he was stuck with it, of course. What promised to be a week might become months, or the best part of a year. For however long, when it came to acting the thing on there was no half-measure. In casual intimacies that are common in any private office he continued. No one who braved the smallest ship could give the way away must be told. No one is parently was.

It was up to Mr. Brandt also to raise a light of welcome to his eye as Mr. Guillaume enters his room, to adjust the smile at one, never too much, never a little. "And your wife is we Guillaume?"

"Thank you, sir."

Closed Door

And it was Mr. Brandt alone, presumably, who stared with disgust at his own closed door wondering if the professional he seen through the amateur performance. That Mr. Brandt evidently succeeded in the marathon does him credit.

By what extraordinary piece of advocacy he was persuaded to add this immeasurable burden to his other career of office? An who decided—apart from his intelligence advisers, who after a had a professional investment in the operation—that Mr. Guillaume constituted a greater threat to national security than did the emotional hazards that Mr. Brandt so heroically withstood?

And who if not Mr. Brandt himself decided that the sovereignty of his office and his independence of spirit were less account—at a time when the entire Eastern policy was in balance—than the machination of the most discredited professor of his day?

And for two months, or ten? Half a nightmare, or whole one?

Secret Weapon

In short, how did it happen that Mr. Brandt, like President Nixon, decided to become his secret weapon? What is it, wonders almost in despair, about this murky palace guard of professional spies that again a again draws our Western statesmen into questionable ventures?

Mr. Brandt's case is sad, poignant and noble. There he was, at a lifetime's fight for peace negotiating his treasured East policy, pacifying party strife, suffering harsh criticism from his closest friends. His allies, France, Britain and the United States, for different reasons lay in pieces on floor.

Yet somehow in the middle of it all, the professionals work to their service. Did he see Mr. Guillaume some bitter sign of hopelessness or reconciliation? Of placing one's trust anyone on the political board? "My friends are false."

Was this the mood in which he agreed to collaborate? Did he see in the person of Mr. Guillaume one last lonely duty to country, one that by its redress the disappointment, the betrayal and clear cause amid much confusion?

The Call

We only know that, when call came, that distinguished servant of his country was ever, ready to answer it. When did it come? When did Brandt know how much?

Whether a whole nightmare, a half, we shall most likely know. Or else by the time we shall be a different action, no longer able to apply lessons.

It's only a personal view. I devoutly hope that when Guillaume finally takes that trod one-way walk down Glienicker Bridge, or where the grubby exchange takes place he will be accompanied by ever had the astonishing persistence to recruit a few chancellors and a holder of Nobel Peace Prize to his side. Once across the bridge, should keep walking, deep that territory where the statesman, whose duty is to subordinate to their officials Guillaume will show him the



IN FRIENDLIER TIMES—Willy Brandt, left, strolls with Guenter Guillaume—the aide who was a spy for East Germany—in Bonn last September.

Schmidt a Versatile Politician With a Style Unlike Brandt's

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, May 8 (NYT).—I asked him for his friendship and he refused," Helmut Schmidt said last year of Willy Brandt, recalling an encounter more than 15 years ago at a Social Democratic party convention.

The incident illuminated the difference between the two German leaders. "For Brandt, with his Scandinavian experience, friendship is something that grows naturally and doesn't require any formal declarations," a diplomat once observed. "For Schmidt, with his purely German background, friendship is something that has to be sealed with a bond."

Although both Mr. Brandt and Mr. Schmidt like to talk publicly of one colleague or another as *mein Freund*, neither is rich in private friendships. Mr. Brandt because of profound reserve, Mr. Schmidt because of pugnacity.

Yet in spite of their disparities in political style, the two men managed to work closely in and out of government for almost two decades.

At the age of 55, Mr. Schmidt has proved himself as the Social Democratic parliamentary floor leader from 1967 to 1969, defense minister from 1969 to 1972 and since then as finance minister.

He is a versatile politician whose diligence—usually involving an 18-hour day—determination and willingness to take expert advice have enabled him to perform credibly in a wide variety of assignments.

When he came to Washington last March to wrap up a \$2.2-billion agreement for West German payments to offset the cost of stationing U.S. troops in West

Germany, he was "exuding confidence about the future of West Europe, West Germany, the Western alliance and Helmut Schmidt," as a German participant said in a background briefing.

Mr. Schmidt was born Dec. 23, 1918, in a Hamburg working-class district called Barmbek. His father was a teacher. Barmbek was an area dominated by the dockworker toughs of Ernst Thälmann's German Communist party and was the scene of many bloody strikes.

Mr. Schmidt attended the progressive Lichtwark high school, where he met his future wife, Hannelore [Loki] Glaser, the daughter of a Communist. For all the proletarian surroundings, the Schmidts were anti-Communist and he was enrolled in the Hitler Youth, the Reich Labor Service and finally in the Wehrmacht.

Battle of the Bulge

World War II found him in an anti-aircraft artillery battalion. He served on the Russian front and toward the end of the war in the Battle of the Bulge on the Western front. He was decorated with an Iron Cross. The British took him prisoner at the end of the war.

It was more or less natural for Mr. Schmidt to join the Social Democratic party in Hamburg, a city ruled by the Social Democrats almost without interruption since the war. He became the first national chairman of the Socialist Students League in 1947, a time when the party still held to Marxist tenets. Mr. Schmidt's latter-day conservatism is taken ill by young West German student radicals who feel he has abandoned the convictions of his youth.

But he is very much his own man in a country where mentor-disciple relationships are still plentiful and hierarchical thinking has not vanished.

Mr. Schmidt joined the newly formed Bundeswehr (federal army) as a reserve officer in 1957 when Social Democrats were still inveighing against the rearming of Germany, and he has never exercised restraint in criticizing what he considered to be the excesses of West Germany's radical left. His outspoken manner—he is not afraid to correct an American's English or a German's German—won him the nickname Schmidt-Schmause (Schmidt the Zup) when he became a Bundestag deputy in 1963.

Wary of being in the opposition in Bonn, he returned to Hamburg in 1961 to take over the city-state's Department of Interior.

He returned to Bonn as a federal deputy in 1965 which he feared that Mr. Brandt, who had just lost his second national election, might relinquish their party's candidacy for the chancellery. But Mr. Brandt decided to run again and Mr. Schmidt was relegated to the understudy role.

Meanwhile, in decrees aimed at protecting the economy and preventing the flight of accumulated wealth, the military regime today put restrictions on Portugal's imports and exports.

It formed a "Control Commission for External Commerce," under the Ministry of Finance, which will have the power to curtail the importing of goods deemed unnecessary and luxurious, including automobiles, liquor and furs.

At the same time, the junta decreed that precious metals, antiques, art objects and expensive jewelry can be exported from Portugal only with government approval. Violators will face up to eight years in prison, the junta said.

The list of luxury imports included lockers, champagne, whiskey, perfumes, furs, carpets, shoes, jewelry, watches, suits and dresses and ceramic items. Many of these, especially ceramics, are manufactured in Portugal, which indicated that the law also had a protectionist purpose.

Lisbon Junta Says It Holds 800 Former Secret Police

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, May 8.—The Portuguese military junta announced today that about 800 members of the former secret police organization are under arrest.

At a press conference, the junta spokesman said he did not know how many were still at large or where they were. But many of them have been widely reported by the press here to have fled to Spain.

The junta also confirmed that deposed President Américo Thomaz, former Premier Marcello Caetano and two other former ministers, Silva Cunha and Moreira Baptista, were being detained in the government palace in Funchal, capital of the Atlantic island of Madeira.

In addition, the junta announced that Gen. Alberto de Andrade e Silva, the former army minister, and his under secretary, Col. Carlos Viana de Lemos, were being held in Lisbon military headquarters. The arrest of all the former ministers was announced by junta officials shortly after the April 25 coup, but first reports

said that they were all in Funchal.

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9 Convenient Holiday Inns in Benelux.

BELGIUM: Brugge, Brussels, Liege, Tournai, Ghent (Opening soon).

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Sees Nixon Position Weakened

Ford Fears Watergate's Effect on SALT

By Robert Shogan

WASHINGTON, May 8. — Vice President Ford says that he is concerned about the impact of the Watergate scandal on the progress of the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation

treaty. Ford made his feelings about what he evidently sees as the most disturbing aspect of Watergate, in an informal

conversation with a small group of journalists returning with him by airplane from a speech he made to the economic club in New York Monday.

Mr. Ford stressed his continued confidence in and admiration for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whom he characterized as "a genius." He said he is still hopeful that Mr. Kissinger can reach a satisfactory agreement with the Russians which, Mr.

Ford added, Mr. Nixon could then "exploit" politically.

But the Vice-President indicated he is worried that Mr. Nixon may lack the political strength to persuade Congress to increase spending on defense research and development if the Russians balk at making disarmament concessions.

Under No Pressure

Under these circumstances, Mr. Ford speculated, the Russians may conclude they are under no pressure to give ground to the United States.

The White House, however, promptly rejected the implication that Watergate has weakened Mr. Nixon's ability to negotiate with the Soviet Union.

While saying that his remarks were not directed at the Vice-President, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren told newsmen, "So there is no misunderstanding the President never approaches any negotiation from a position of weakness, and he will not approach this summit planned for June in Moscow from a position of weakness."

This was the first time the Vice-President had talked so openly about his trepidations over the difficulties facing Mr. Nixon.

The Vice-President initiated the conversation, coming forward from his private compartment to the section of the plane where reporters were seated. His manner was relaxed; he had his jacket off.

Because of the informal atmosphere, the five journalists, representing the Los Angeles Times, the three commercial television networks and the Voice of America, did not take notes during the 30-minute chat. When the plane landed at Andrews Air Force Base near here, they reconstructed the conversation from memory and agreed to omit from their stories comments which the Vice-President had labeled off the record.

Ford Surprised

But Mr. Ford and his staff were evidently taken by surprise when they learned yesterday afternoon that stories based on the plane conversation would be published and broadcast.

Mr. Ford then issued a brief statement, giving his version of the conversation on the plane, which put the blame for potential diplomatic problems on Congress rather than on Mr. Nixon's weakened position.

In the present Watergate climate, any votes by the Congress to cripple the defense budget or commitments to our allies make it more difficult for the President to negotiate for peace," the statement said. "We need and want a sound strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union. The best way to get a satisfactory agreement is to maintain the military strength of the United States, which contributes a principal part of our diplomatic clout."

"Every vote by the Congress to undercut either our military posture or our credibility with our allies makes the President's task of negotiating agreement that much more difficult."

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Nixon Asks Raise For U.S. Officials

WASHINGTON, May 8 (Reuters).—President Nixon yesterday asked Congress for salary increases for the national government's top civil servants.

The recent rejection by the Congress of higher salaries for the executive, legislative and judicial branches has created a problem within the government that needs to be quickly remedied," the President said in a message. Most of the top civil servants are paid the same salary—\$36,000 a year.



DINING ROOM—Skana, the killer whale at Vancouver Public Aquarium, British Columbia, comes up for a feeding. She eats more than 120 pounds of fish daily.

Despite Nixon Refusal

Doar, Jaworski to Press Drive for Tapes

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 8 (IHT).—The campaign to force the release of further Watergate-related tapes will be pressed on two fronts, the special Watergate prosecutor and the chief counsel for the House Judiciary Committee indicated today.

Chief counsel John Doar told newsmen that the committee does not have all the material it needs for its inquiry and should issue a subpoena for what it lacks.

Earlier in the day, U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica announced that the President's chief Watergate attorney, James St. Clair, and special prosecutor Leon Jaworski "visited the court this morning to formally advise Judge Sirica that the President intends to pursue his motion to quash the special prosecutor's subpoena to him and that the special prosecutor will continue his efforts to enforce compliance with the subpoena."

Judge Sirica set a meeting with all attorneys participating in the case, for Friday in preparation for oral arguments scheduled for Monday.

Last month, Mr. Jaworski subpoenaed tapes of 94 presidential conversations. Yesterday, following a series of fruitless attempts to reach some agreement with the special prosecutor, Mr. St. Clair announced that attempts to compromise on the material had been ended and that the President would fight the subpoena to the Supreme Court if necessary.

The Judiciary Committee, meantime, had issued its own subpoena for tapes of 42 White House conversations. In addition, it had requested material relating to 76 other meetings between the President and his top aides.

Mr. Nixon last week released edited transcripts of some of the tapes of conversations subpoenaed by the committee, but has insisted that the tapes themselves would not be forthcoming.

The committee, splitting along party lines, voted 18 to 16 to send a letter to the President advising him that the partial transcripts did not constitute compliance with the subpoena.

In his statement today, Mr. Doar urged the committee to act on a subpoena for the material relating to the additional 76 conversations which have been requested before it starts receiving evidence gathered by the committee staff. The hearing of evi-

dence is set to begin in closed session tomorrow. Closed sessions also were scheduled for next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. An aide indicated there may be televised hearings the following week.

In the initial session, Mr. Doar is expected to present a detailed "statement of facts" bearing on President Nixon's conduct prior to and after the Watergate break-in.

Committee members will be equipped with headphones to listen to required tapes of conversations involving the President, and top aides.

However, Chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., told newsmen that no meeting to consider a subpoena had been called and indicated that nothing would be done before next week.

Rep. Rodino and ranking minority member Edward Hutchinson of Michigan have repeatedly expressed the desire to avoid a confrontation with the President.

Rep. Rodino has said that if the President did not comply with the requests for materials, "We will go on with the material we do have."

Mr. Doar said that he favored a subpoena because that is "a

broader, more effective way to proceed."

But the House Judiciary Committee's refusal to comply with the committee subpoena is expected to delay the President's contempt of Congress hearing.

At the White House, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren when asked to comment on a statement by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., to the effect that Mr. Nixon should resign if he is impeached, replied: "We have made it clear that the President's position is and there is no reconsideration. We don't believe the President will be impeached and there is no reconsideration of his resignation."

16 Die in Bus Crash

BOULIA, Algeria, May 8 (AP).—A crowded bus plunged into a ravine near here today, killing 16 of the passengers and injuring numerous others.

Nixon Seeks 'New Thrusts' For Last '1,000 Days' of Term

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, May 8 (WP).—President Nixon has directed cabinet officers to come forward with programs affecting all areas of government policy during the last "1,000 days" of his administration.

At the President's direction, Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget, has sent a letter to all cabinet officers calling for "new thrusts" in domestic policy. The letter used the phrase "1,000 days" in referring to the remainder of the President's term.

Part of the emphasis is on economic policy, because of the administration's concern over inflation and high interest rates. The President wants a series of "new and imaginative" proposals, officials who have seen the Ash letter said. An OMB official acknowledged the existence of the directive but would not make it public.

The President conferred with Mr. Ash and other economic advisers yesterday in what was described as the first of several meetings to determine what the government should do to combat inflation.

The President has called on his advisers for "a reassessment to see whether any new policy steps can be taken," an official said.

One of the areas of concern—the sluggish housing industry—was discussed in preparation of action the President has promised this week to stimulate housing starts.

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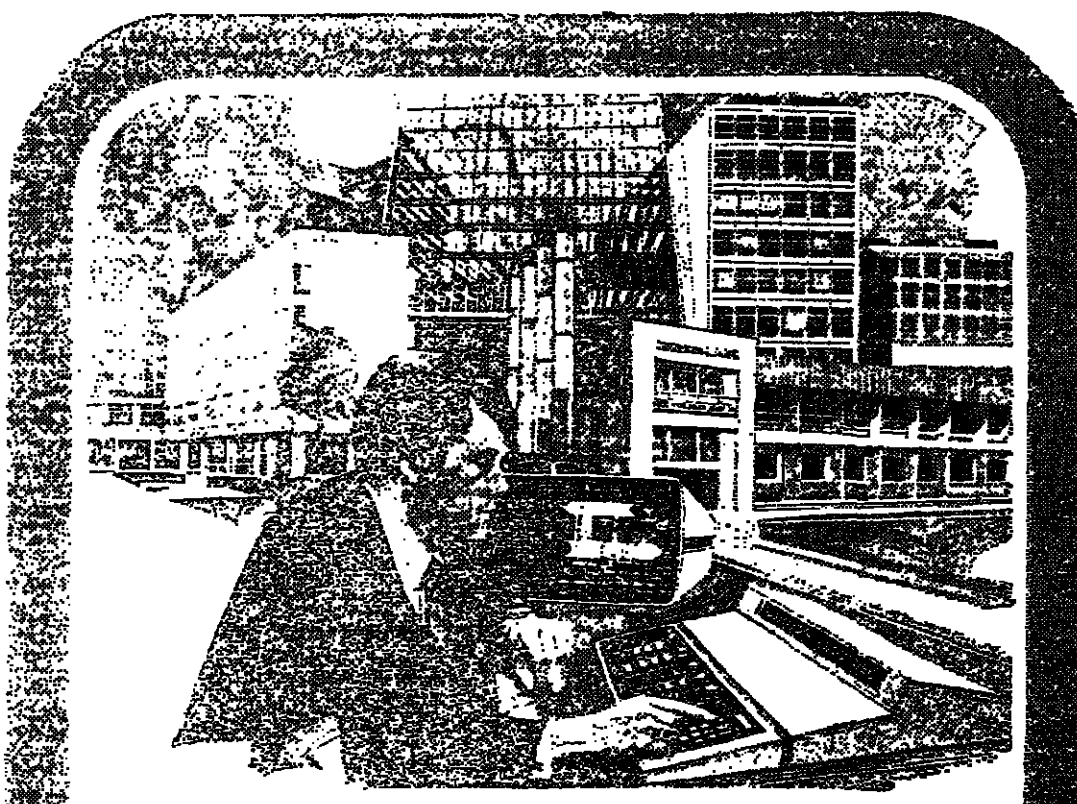
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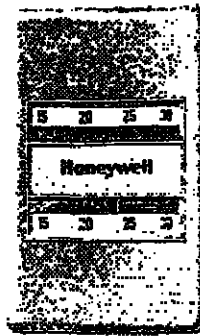
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Continued from Page 1

justification on national grounds could be found the burglary of the office of psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg's Pentagon papers figure.

Regarding the role of former House domestic affairs ad John Ehrlichman, the report said: "The committee finds it difficult to accept Ehrlichman's claim that the Ellsberg file was not carried out by his express knowledge and authorization."

The report included a 169-page unit of the Watergate break-in cover-up, but specifically did not mention any possible involvement by President Nixon.

The committee sources who the report said it included six recommendations, most of which directly or indirectly aimed at ending "abuses" of presidential power.

A special prosecutor would have the power to investigate the distribution of government documents and agencies to decide if they were under undue influence from the White House.

The report also recommended that the White House resolve conflicts of interest, would be appointed by three circuit court judges named by the U.S. chief justice, the report said.

Other major recommendations included making illegal any White House investigative unit. The report said this would prohibit future White House "plumb operations."

The proposal would put under federal law-enforcement jurisdiction any crime that involved a federal election. This would allow the FBI to investigate election law violations such as illegal campaign contributions of ration.

The report also referred to "resident's activities was purely left out of the report because of possible conflicts with House Judiciary Committee's impeachment investigation. The report said the full committee should reconsider inserting that material in the report when made public May 28.

Democrats Study
Watergate Policy

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—Democratic National Chairman Frank S. Strauss announced today that the party will hold a fund-raising telethon in June but said the party is divided on how the telethon participants should deal with the son of presidential impeachment.

Strauss said at a press conference that party leaders decided weeks ago to avoid discussing President Nixon's Watergate crimes and the impeachment in the House.

He said he was rethinking that. He said that a decision will be made within three weeks. Mr. Strauss said he was sure that should be done.

Primaries
In 4 States

(Continued from Page 1)

Elvin McCary in November as he seeks to lay the groundwork for another presidential bid in 1976 despite the partial paralysis resulting from the attempt to assassinate him in 1972.

Democratic Sen. James B. Allen, a Wallace ally, easily won his bid for renomination in Alabama and is unopposed in November for a second six-year term.

In North Carolina, Attorney General Robert Morgan defeated nine other candidates to win the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat now held by Sen. Sam Brvin Jr., who is retiring.

With 99.8 percent of the 2,303 precincts reporting, Mr. Morgan had 392,676 votes, or 50.48 percent. He needed 50 percent of the vote to avoid a June 4 runoff.

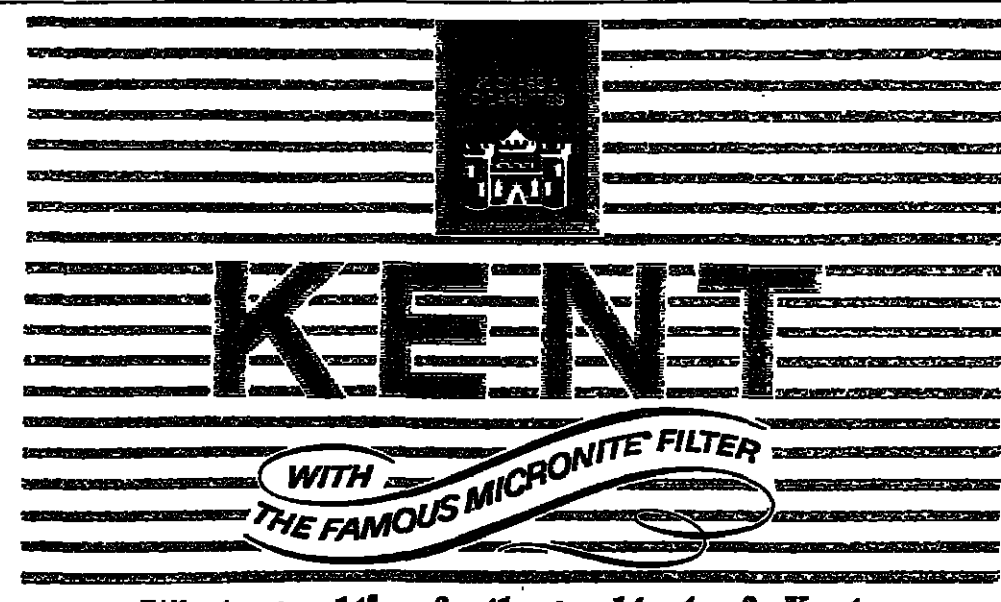
Former Rep. Nick Calibanakis was second with 186,710 votes, or 33.21 percent. Henry Hall Wilson, a former White House aide and past president of the Chicago Board of Trade, was third with 66,424 votes, or 11.46 percent.

State Rep. William Stevens, a furniture manufacturer and brother-in-law of Rep. James Broyhill, R-N.C., won the GOP primary.

Democratic Reps. L.H. Fountain and David Henderson were unopposed both yesterday and in November. Other North Carolina House members also won renomination.

In Indiana, all 11 House members won renomination, as did all those who sought new terms in Ohio.

In the capital, passage of the home-rule charter means a mayor and City Council will be elected in November. Congress will retain control over the city's budget.



What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.



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Obituaries

Samuel Wylie, 55, Episcopal Bishop, Ecumenical Leader

NEW YORK, May 8 (NYT).—The Right Rev. Samuel J. Wylie, 55, Episcopal bishop of Northern Michigan and former dean of the General Theological Seminary here, died yesterday in his sleep at the seminary, where he had delivered a lecture.

Bishop Wylie was one of four churchmen nominated in 1969 for bishop of New York, but he withdrew, explaining that "my work here [at the seminary] isn't finished, and this is where I belong." He was elected to the Michigan post in 1971.

Since 1966, he had been dean of the seminary, where he was encouraging the ecumenical movement, liturgical reform and theological renewal in an attempt to make doctrine clear to the laity. It was in 1971 that the New York Theological Institute began its ecumenical teaching role under his chairmanship. It was described at the time as a "cluster" seminary, with faculty drawn from Roman Catholic and Protestant groups.

Mrs. Vera Davis
DOVER, Del., May 8 (NYT).—Mrs. Vera G. Davis, 79, a women's political rights advocate, died Monday at a nursing home here. She joined the women's suffrage movement in 1919, and became the first woman bill clerk in the State House of Representatives in 1927, a state senator in 1946, and in 1949 president pro tempore of the State Senate.

Francis J. O'Malley
SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 8

(AP)—Prof. Francis J. O'Malley, 62, an English professor at the University of Notre Dame for 41 years, died yesterday.

Gen. Mikhail Kalashnik
MOSCOW, May 8 (UPI).—Col. Gen. Mikhail Kalashnik, 71, an official of the Defense Ministry, died Monday, the army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda said today. He took part in the Berlin campaign in World War II and later held political posts with the occupation forces in Germany.

Angel Sagaz
WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI).—Angel Sagaz, 61, the Spanish ambassador to the United States since 1972, died Monday at the Hospital Nacional el Nerval in Jaen, Spain. He had flown there from Washington April 19 after spending a week at Walter Reed Hospital, where he was under treatment for cancer.

Fred W. Kelly
MEDFORD, Ore., May 8 (UPI).—Fred W. Kelly, 82, a 1912 Olympic gold medal winner and an aviation pioneer, died today in a nursing home here. He won the Olympic 110-meter hurdles in Stockholm. He served in the Army in World War I. Mr. Kelly was refused for combat duty in World War II, but trained pilots for the Army and flew ferry service.



UPLIFTING—Workers in Salina, Kan., haul Tony Sanchez to safety from a 25-foot-deep sewage pit. A metal shaft had fallen into the pit, where he was working, and had knocked him unconscious.

Karpov, Spassky Adjourn 10th Game

LENINGRAD, May 8 (UPI).—Anatoly Karpov and Boris Spassky today adjourned after the 10th game of their world chess championship match.

The 23-year-old Karpov, playing black, leads the series 3-1, with five draws. He needs only one more victory to oust former

world champion Spassky from the tournament and advance to the finals to meet Soviet grand master Viktor Korchnoi for the right to play world champion Bobby Fischer.

Korchnoi advanced to the finals earlier when Tigran Petrosian withdrew because of continued illness.

Peking Lists 5 Kinds of 'Restorationists'

TOKYO, May 8 (AP).—After millions of words of generalizations during recent months, China announced yesterday five categories of "revisionist restorationists" who are the targets of the national campaign against followers of Lin Biao and Confucius.

Hsinhua press agency, monitored in Tokyo, said that the categories were drawn up by the criticism group of Peking and Tsinghua Universities in an article contributed to the newspaper Peking People's Daily.

The criticism group named no names, but said the offenders were "the most decadent and reactionary social forces." It said they were the "social foundation" of the late Defense Minister Lin Biao's alleged plot against the life of Chairman Mao Tse-tung in 1971.

The tone of the article suggested that the anti-Lin Piao, anti-Confucius campaign is moving toward a showdown against specific individuals in the Chinese cultural and educational establishment.

It said that Lin Piao, Mr. Mao's onetime heir-designate and the loudest pro-Mao voice in the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution, in fact opposed the cultural purge all the way.

It added that "a handful of present-day devotees of Confucius who have extreme hatred for social change and progress" continues to attack the Cultural Revolution and its objectives.

Five categories
"Investigation into their personal records reveals that some were backbone elements of the Kuomintang and its youth

Seen as 'Decadent' Social Force

Cambodia Planes Hit Rebel Units, Foe Said to Gain

PHNOM PENH, May 8 (AP).—Cambodian Air Force T-28 fighters carried out heavy raids against Khmer Rouge positions in three parts of the country, the military command reported today.

The planes attacked targets on the southwest coast, at the besieged Longvek base, 25 miles north of the capital and near the town of Prey Veng, 30 miles east of Phnom Penh, the command said.

Meanwhile, an army source said that insurgents overran the last two government positions on a 20-mile stretch of the highway leading east from Kompong Som, Cambodia's chief port city. One attack reportedly drove 200 government troops from a village 17 miles east of Kompong Som. Another position, at Prey Nop, a few miles farther east, was overrun after a three-day attack, the source said.

In South Vietnam, government infantrymen and armored cavalry clashed with Communist forces yesterday along the Cambodian border 50 miles southwest of Saigon, a military communiqué said.

It said that 165 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in three battles north and south of Moc Hoa and 14 prisoners taken. Government casualties were put at seven dead and 64 wounded.

The Soviet Union has contested the official Soviet press agency, Tass, charged that Peking is "playing into the hands of imperialist circles in the West" by raising concern about Moscow's intentions in the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet charge, the latest against Peking on foreign policy matters, coincides with an emotional campaign being waged here for the return of a Soviet border helicopter and crew held by the Chinese for nearly two months.

ship . . . so as to push China back to the old semicolonial and semifeudal state and reduce it to a colony of Soviet revisionist social imperialism."

The criticism group, which presumably speaks for the dominant faction in the Communist party, pictured the dissidents as wishing to restore the Kuomintang party of Chiang Kai-shek to power.

The all-inclusive nature of the suspect categories appeared to indicate that trouble is ahead for hundreds of thousands of Chinese. The identification of some as former leaders of the Kuomintang is sure to create an atmosphere of anxiety among the Nationalist veterans who 26 years ago threw in their lot with the Communists.

It also seems likely to dampen any enthusiasm among surviving members of the Kuomintang on Taiwan for following in their footsteps. Peking in recent months has mounted an intensive campaign aimed at winning them over.

Russia Says China Distorts Soviet Aims in Indian Ocean

MOSCOW, May 8 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today reiterated its right to dispatch ships into the Indian Ocean and accused China of misrepresenting the Soviet naval presence in an effort to create anti-Soviet sentiment in the area.

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The Soviet Union has contested

Cyclists Race, Beat Commuter Train in U.S.

LAKE GENEVA, WIL., May 8 (AP).—Amateur bicyclists challenged a commuter train to a race. The cyclists won.

The race was from McHenry, Ill., to Lake Geneva over a 21-mile stretch where, because of poor track conditions, the Chicago & North Western Transportation Co. has limited its diesel trains to a 15-mile-an-hour crawl.

Seven cyclists covered the distance in an hour and 20 minutes and beat the train by 10 minutes. An eighth cyclist lost in the rain.

Commuters have been rebelling over the train's delay, which lengthens the 71-mile train trip from Chicago to Lake Geneva in 120 hours and 43 minutes. An 1873 timetable shows that the trip then by wood-burning train took half an hour less.

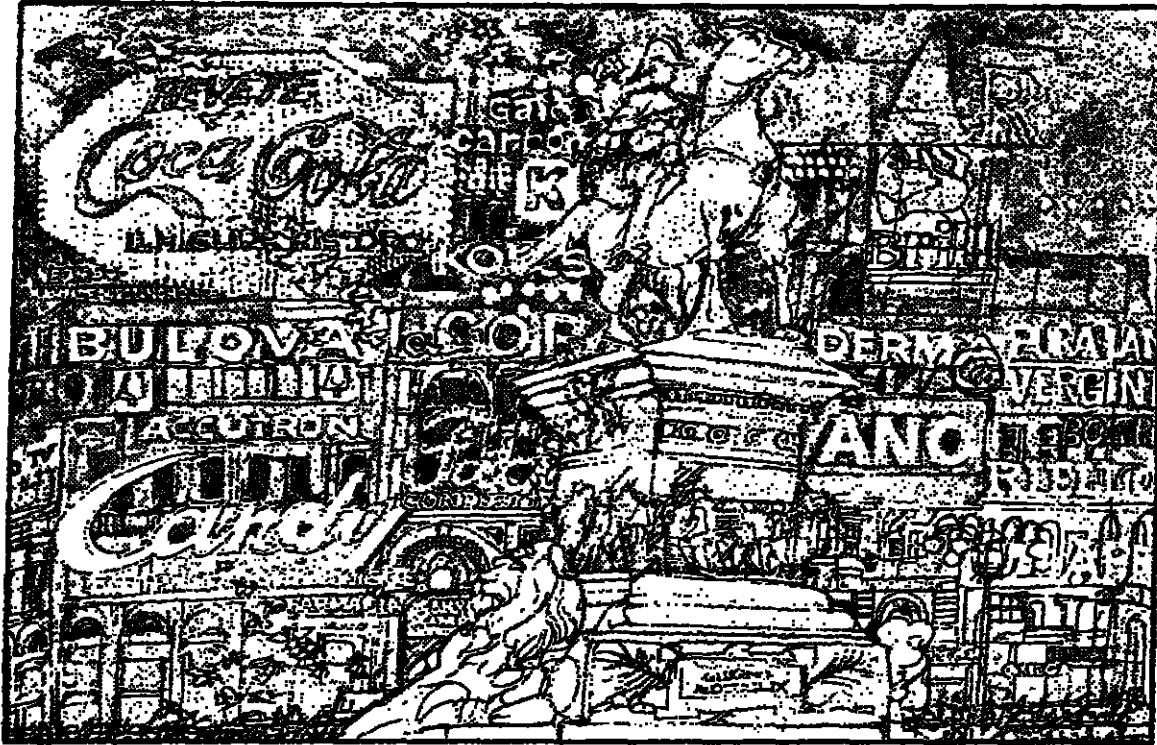
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Removing Wounded Moon's Blood

'Remedies' for Eclipse Perils Described by Primitive Tribes

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, May 8 (NYT).—Following what may have been the last opportunity to observe the reactions of primitive peoples to a solar eclipse, four teams of French scientists have described in detail such behavior within isolated tribes in South America and Africa.

They found striking similarity between traditional "remedies" for an eclipse on opposite sides of the Atlantic: hanging on every hollow object within reach and daubing the body with white clay.

In one tribe, the medicine man chanted also leaves and spat them at all those near him to counter the effects of the eclipse.

Scientists accused elsewhere along the path the inhabitants, having heard that scientists were there to conduct eclipse "experiments," claimed that the scientists were placing an swain in front of the sun before carrying it off.

The observations were organized by the Laboratory of Ethnology and Comparative Sociology of the University of Paris for the unusually long eclipse of last June 30. A summary of the findings was issued last month, and a more detailed report has now been received here.

Preparations, meanwhile, are being made by astronomers for observation of the next total eclipse of the sun, on June 30. The moon's shadow will sweep across the southwest corner of Australia and over Amsterdam Island in the Indian Ocean. Otherwise, the path will be at sea.

A half-dozen groups of amateur and professional astronomers are being organized by travel agencies in the United States to visit Australia for the event, but the

extent of observation will not be comparable to that of last year. Not only was the eclipse then almost 100 years old, but its overall path was extensive as well.

There will be no total solar eclipse in 1975. The next one will be on Oct. 23, 1976, when the lunar shadow will cross a large part of Australia.

In their study, the ethnologists found that some of the traditional reactions to an eclipse are already fading. Thanks to radio broadcasts, virtually all of the people observed knew the eclipse was coming, although they did not understand its real nature.

Last year's eclipse began over northwestern South America, and a team was on hand at a village in Surinam. The traditional conception of an eclipse there, according to the ethnologists' report, "involves a battle between the sun and the moon, who are brothers [the eldest being the sun]."

"The outcome, if the sun does not win out, could be perpetual night," the report said. "To separate the combatants, the elders told us, one must make the most noise possible, beating on everything that is hollow and sonorous. Furthermore, after the eclipse one must undertake a cleansing rite to rid the humans of blood that fell on them from the wounded moon."

Radio announcements had warned of the coming eclipse. At first, when it took place, nothing unusual was done. An old man complained that, even at the last eclipse, it had been hard to get the younger generation to bang pots and pans suitably.

Then, one or two hours after totality, when the sun had regained its brilliance, the French saw an old woman . . . ching a group of children with a palm leaf covered with kaolin, a white clay.

Other old women joined in, and soon the entire village was white. Then the villagers entered a nearby river, washing off the clay and, according to the rite, the blood of the moon.

Another team joined a group of island nomads in the drought-stricken region of Niger, in the central Sahara. The men were away seeking food. The women said in advance of the eclipse that it would be an evil omen devised by God to punish the wicked.

As the eclipse became total, the women, who had been drawing water from a well, became transfixed. One moved away and knelt, with her veil over her head. She became "possessed by the spirits" and agitated by convulsive movements.

A team in Ethiopia was not within the zone of totality, but the sun became 65 percent obscured. Among tribesmen of the Nyangatom, daubing with white clay in advance of the eclipse was widespread. People were told by the elders to look east. If they looked west, it was said, they would die.

A medicine man explained that painting oneself white or yellow was an appropriate way to combat the darkness of the eclipse.

White House Says It Can't Explain Text Discrepancy

WASHINGTON, May 8 (NYT).—The White House said yesterday that it was "at a loss" to explain an apparent discrepancy in a transcript of a recorded presidential conversation one of the transcripts turned over last week to the House Judiciary Committee for its impeachment study.

The New York Times reported yesterday that although the transcript noted that the meeting last year between President Nixon and several of his aides lasted from 1:57 p.m. until 3:45 p.m., the last line of the transcript included the comment that "it is 3:16."

After examining the conflict, White House spokesmen conceded that "we do not know at this time" the explanation for "We're at a loss, but we're still trying to figure something out," he said.

Another White House official who studied the 27-minute discrepancy acknowledged, however, that "there very possibly could have been some error in the log that the White House staff maintained on the President's meetings."

Both the House Judiciary Committee and the special Watergate prosecutor have asked the White House for the logs as an aid to their investigations of the Watergate cover-up and the possible involvement of the President in the alleged conspiracy.



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Nation With a 'Split Personality'

Leaders Reflect Turkey's Identity Search

By Steven V. Roberts

ISTANBUL, May 8 (AP)—To mark the 50th anniversary of the Turkish Republic, the city recently put up a statue of a nude man in a prominent public square and called it "Guzel Istanbul" (beautiful Istanbul).

The work was termed indecent by the deputy premier of Turkey, Nejatullah Selcuk, who said it should be removed to a less conspicuous spot.

Newspapers thought the matter was very amusing, and one printed a large front-page picture of a hermaphrodite, messianically dressed statue with the face of the deputy premier superimposed, and captioned it "Guzel Erbakan."

The controversy illustrated a conflict that goes to the roots of Turkish life. It is a conflict between East and West, past and present, secularism and nationalism. Turkey has long been an

anomaly, with its toe in Europe and its body in Asia, the only Moslem country in NATO. It is a nation still searching for its purpose and place.

Central Reforms
When Kemal Ataturk founded the modern republic in 1923, one of his central reforms was to destroy the political power wielded for centuries by Moslem leaders under the Ottoman Empire. He even banned all political appeals based on religious themes.

For the last 50 years, Turkish politics has been dominated by a broad conservative coalition. But that alliance has now splintered, and for the elections last fall, Mr. Erbakan, an engineer by training, formed a new faction, the National Salvation party.

His campaign, Mr. Erbakan skirted the law by advocating a return to religious fundamentals. Most experts were stunned when the Salvation party won 49 of 450 places in the National Assembly.

After months of trying and failing, to work out another coalition, the left-oriented Republican People's party was forced to take the Salvationists into the government. Despite some similarities in their views on economics, Premier Bulent Ecevit and his deputy are known by some people here as "the odd couple."

'Moral Lessons'
Since taking office in February, Mr. Erbakan has sounded like a mixture of Alabama Gov. George Wallace and Col. Moammar Qaddafi, the Libyan leader. He recently led a high-level delegation to Saudi Arabia, seeking aid for Turkey and proclaiming the virtues of Moslem brotherhood. At home, he has urged that all students be given "moral lessons" in school, and has attacked tour-

ism and foreign investment for "polluting" the country.

If Mr. Erbakan is an embarrassing joke to some Turks, others consider him a dangerous reactionary. As a diplomat said tartly: "He wants to give the people mosques instead of jobs."

"I take Erbakan as a warning," said Oguz Seren, an editor of Turcuman, a leading Istanbul daily. "We thought that the social reforms Ataturk brought by force had been fulfilled, but now we realize some of them were only on the surface. These feelings were buried and lying somewhere in Anatolia, and Erbakan just dug them out."

Premier Ecevit is not so concerned. "In a rapidly changing society such as Turkey," he explained, "many people find themselves in moral and material adjustments. And in such periods the psychological necessity for taking refuge in traditional values and religious feelings becomes very dominant. We must not be afraid of this tendency. We must take it as natural."

Two Faces
Whatever the explanation, Turkey does have a "split personality," and one can sense the two faces of this land by walking the streets of Istanbul, itself a city divided between two continents.

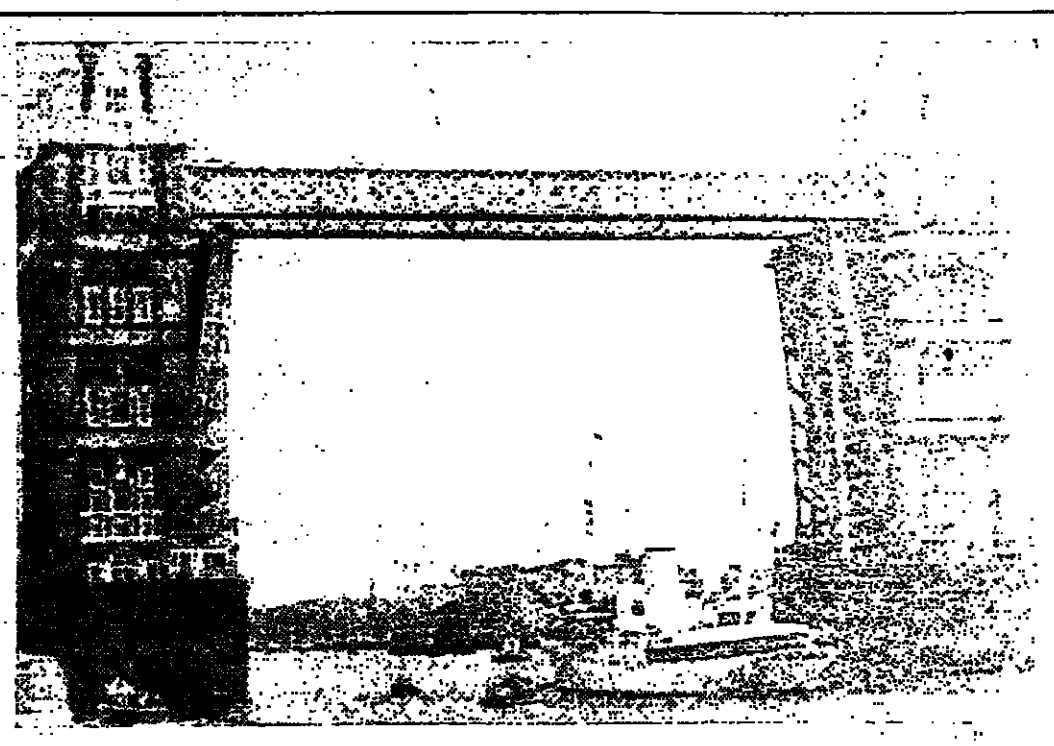
New hotels tower over ancient mosques. French Renaults made in Turkey vie with horse carts on the bridge across the Golden Horn.

On the top floor of a modern hotel, a discotheque blares out American rock music. But in Taksim Square, only a few blocks away, a crowd gathers around two men, one playing a large, well-worn drum, the other a patched-up horn looking something like a clarinet. As the wailing, insistent music swells, about a dozen men join hands. Slowly, almost somberly, they begin to dance the dances of their fathers.

Turkish Oil Bid Seen Behind Greek Warning

SALONIKA, Greece, May 8 (Reuters).—Greek Premier Andreas Androulakis, in an apparent reference to his country's dispute with Turkey over oil rights in the Aegean, warned today that Greece would if necessary defend its territory "decisively and very effectively."

Addressing a rally at Salonika University, he said that Greece relies on international law to solve its external disputes "in the framework of sincere peace and cooperation." But he cautioned: "If need be, Greece will defend decisively and very effectively the integrity of Greek space against anyone threatening it. We do not threaten other nations."



OUTBOUND—The Royal Danish yacht Dannebrog carries Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik past the Tower Bridge after the royal couple's state visit to Britain.

Rome Paper Struck in Move Linked to Divorce Referendum

ROME, May 8 (AP)—Newsman today struck Il Messaggero, Rome's largest daily, claiming that the newspaper had been sold in order to soften its firm pro-divorce position. Italians will vote Sunday and Monday in a referendum over repeal of the divorce law.

Messaggero journalists, who are known to hold left-of-center views, said that industrialists aligned with the Christian Democratic party had purchased 50 percent of the newspaper's shares from Alessandro Perrone, executive editor of the daily. The other 50 percent was sold to a conservative Milan magazine publisher last year.

Mr. Perrone denied that he had sold his half interest in the newspaper, and said, "No sale would be concluded without a full guarantee to safeguard the paper's democratic and anti-Fascist editorial policies."

The statements by both Mr. Perrone and the journalists were carried on Messaggero's front page. A committee of Alessandro journalists charged that Amintore Fanfani, secretary-general of the Catholic Church-backed Christian Democratic party, was behind the purchase. It said that Mr. Fanfani acted through industrialists who include Editore Rusconi, the Milan publisher who previously bought the other 50 percent of the newspaper's shares.

Anti-Divorce Position

According to the journalists' committee, the sale was concluded today, just four days before the start of the referendum on Italy's three-year-old divorce law so as to reflect the anti-divorce position of the Christian Democratic party.

The duration of the strike was not announced, but it was expected to last at least through the referendum to prevent a possible change in the paper's editorial policy before the voting. Il Messaggero, with a circulation of about 300,000, has been the center of a controversy since Ferdinando Perrone, a cousin of Alessandro, sold his half interest to Mr. Rusconi. The latter tried to replace Alessandro Perrone as executive editor with author-politician Luigi Barzini.

Alessandro Perrone resisted the change in a series of court battles.

Bonn Army Wins War on Long Hair

KOBLENZ, West Germany, May 8 (UPI)—A military regulation forbidding soldiers to wear hair below their collars is constitutional and in the public interest, a state court of appeals has ruled. The Koblenz judges issued their verdict in a suit brought by an army conscript who said orders that he cut his long hair "violates my constitutional right to freely develop my personality."

The appeals court ruled that the right to freely develop one's personality is limited by the constitutional order, which includes the need for military discipline. Soldiers wearing long hair are subject to accidents and otherwise hindered in performing their duties, the court said.

Japanese House Votes for Aviation Pact With China

TOKYO, May 8 (AP)—The Japanese House of Representatives today approved a pact with China for the sale of Japanese aircraft to the Chinese government.

The pact, which was approved by a vote of 279 to 10, would allow the Japanese government to sell up to 100 aircraft to the Chinese government over a period of five years.

The pact is part of a larger agreement between Japan and China for the sale of Japanese aircraft to the Chinese government. The pact is expected to be signed by the Japanese government in the near future.

The pact is expected to be signed by the Japanese government in the near future. The pact is expected to be signed by the Japanese government in the near future.

Pentagon Faces 2-Month Halt In Vietnam Aid

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—The Pentagon has spent all of its allotted military aid money to South Vietnam, forcing revision or cancellation of some military contracts and a likely suspension of U.S. military help for the next two months.

While Pentagon officials were stung by the Senate's rejection of a request for \$266 million in additional military aid for South Vietnam, they are even more worried that Congress will make cuts in the Vietnam aid request for the coming fiscal year.

In a surprising and successful effort led by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., the Senate voted 43 to 38 Monday to limit U.S. aid to Vietnam to a previously established \$1.12-billion ceiling.

The vote caused Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger to order a series of emergency meetings to decide how to react. Pentagon sources indicated that American shipments to Saigon probably would be held up through the end of the fiscal year to remain in compliance with the Senate cutoff.

U.S. Youth-Job Plan Getting Start-Up Fund

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—The Nixon administration is making available \$91.4 million to help communities arrange for summer jobs for 700,000 economically disadvantaged youths.

The money is part of \$300 million earmarked by the administration for the job program, designed to subsidize jobs for teenagers over a nine-week period this summer. The \$91.4 million will enable Manpower Administration offices to provide start-up funds for program sponsors.

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League of Women Voters Decides To Admit Men as Full Members

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8 (AP)—The League of Women Voters, which previously had admitted men only as associate members, has decided to give them full voting membership. But it will retain the "women" in its title.

By a delegate vote of 994 to 433, only 23 more than the required two-thirds majority, the 160,000-member league yesterday gave men full voting rights.

"Most of us are well accustomed to dealing with men in the kitchen, on the dance floor, at the gasoline station and in the bedroom," said Betsy Johnson, of Worcester, Mass. "But how many of us know how to persuade men to our point of view on the political plane? Working with men inside the league will contribute to our political effectiveness."

When the vote was announced, most of the 1,400 delegates to the league's national convention stood and cheered.

"I'm not certain men are ready for the league, but I feel the league is ready for men," said president Lucy Benson, of Amherst, Mass. She had a membership check from the first man to become a voting member—her husband, Bruce.

The league's male-suffrage caucus had handed out pamphlets saying, "The League of Women Voters cannot continue to demand the passage of the equal-rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution and not give the vote to men."



ALLEGIANCE—A new member of the Swiss Guard takes the oath to serve Pope Paul VI during a ceremony for recruits in the general audience hall of the Vatican.

Catalan Rebels Said To Claim Kidnap Role

BARCELONA, May 8 (AP)—A Catalan anarchist group today claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of a Spanish banker in Paris and said it would release him in exchange for two jailed anarchists, according to reports here.

Angel Baltazar Suarez, 43, the head of the Paris branch of the bank of Bilbao, was kidnapped from his suburban Paris home. The two anarchists, said to be Jose Oriol Sole and Jose Luis Jobet, are accused of belonging to the outlawed Iberian Liberation Movement, one of the most active anti-government groups.

Burma Rebels Kill 25

RANGOON, May 8 (Reuters)—Tebel forces shooting from the banks killed 25 passengers aboard Salween River boat and injured 2. Burma's official Vanguard newspaper said today.

Hearst Offer \$50,000 for Daughter

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8 (UPI)—Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hearst today offered a \$50,000 reward for information leading to the safe return of their kidnapped daughter, Patricia.

The reward was the first offered in the case, which began Feb. 4 after the 20-year-old newspaper heiress was abducted from her Berkeley, Calif., apartment.

Mr. Hearst, president and editor of the San Francisco Examiner, said the reward money has been deposited in a bank account and will be paid to the person or persons providing authorities with information leading to Miss Hearst's safe return to her parents' home.

In a related development, San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto confirmed reports that police believe the Symbionese Liberation Army abductors of Miss Hearst were considering kidnapping one

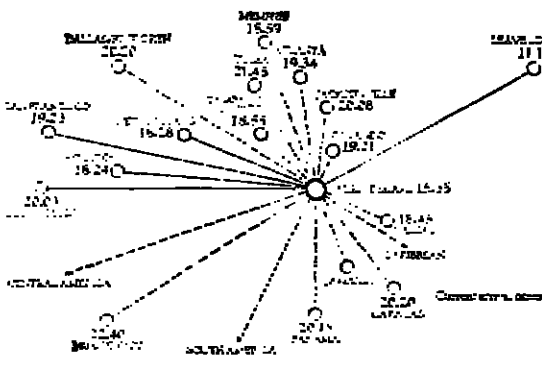
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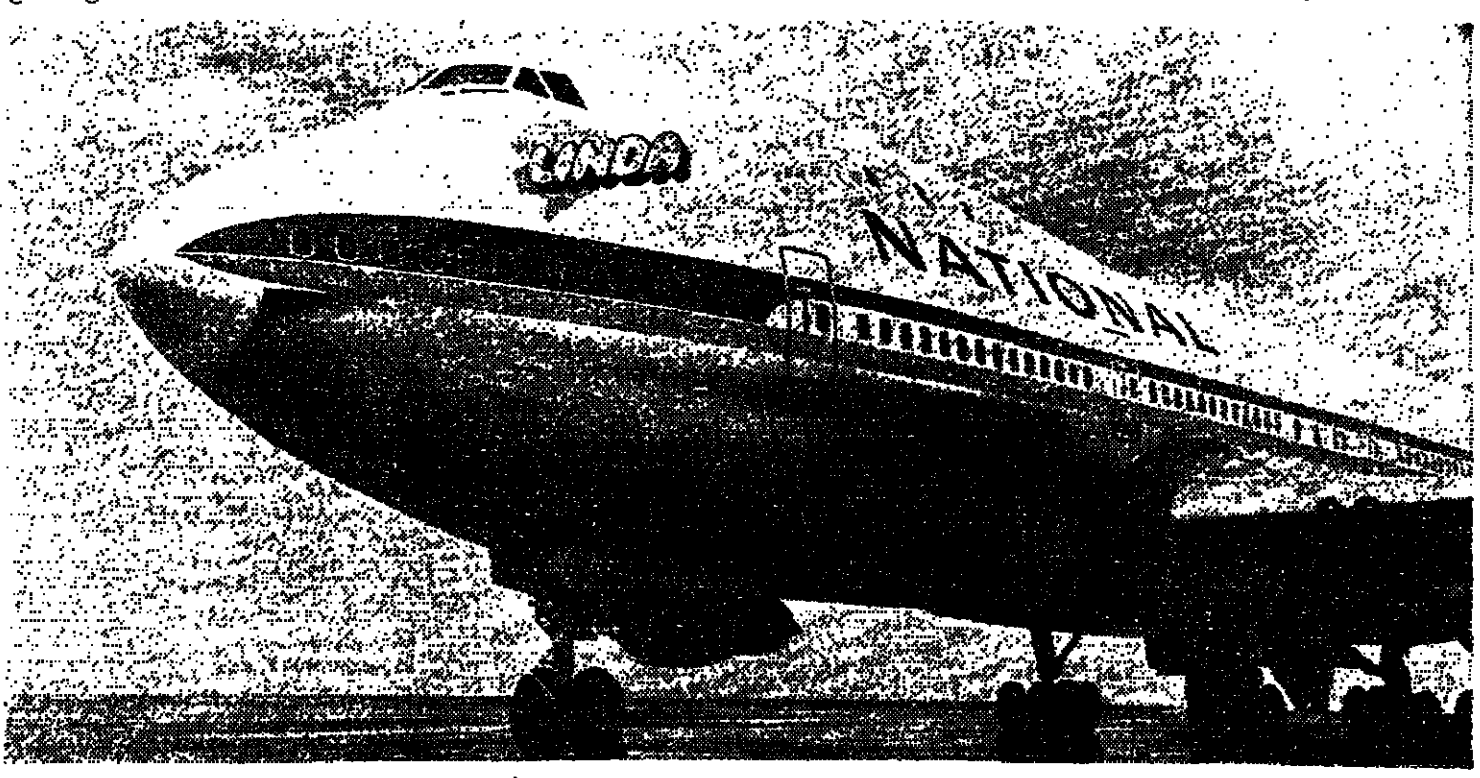
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Truth and the Presidency

"Good evening. I want to talk to you tonight from my heart..." Thus the President of the United States, on April 30 of last year, alerted the American people that he was about to level with them on Watergate, going on to speak of how the office he held was, in his view, "a sacred trust" and one of which he was "determined to be worthy." It was a very moving affair, and it also was—as we now know—fake. Evidently a lot of people think that reading the edited transcripts of presidential conversations of that period, which were made public by the White House last week, represents the ultimate experience in disillusionment and disgust. But we can go them one better—or perhaps we should say one worse. If you have a masochistic streak and a hardy constitution, we recommend that you read those transcripts of private conversations against the concurrent public statements the President was making—and continues to make—to you. The only word that comes to mind is one that is usually "deleted" or "unintelligible" where presidents are concerned, or at the very least "inaudible." It is lies—systematically, willfully and repeatedly told by the President of the United States.

We are aware that it is in the age-old tradition of politics to exaggerate and to put the brightest possible construction on the most dismal and damaging of events. But Mr. Nixon's stark misstatement of facts with which he was wholly familiar is in another order of things, and it persists. What is so odd about the public response to this phenomenon is that Americans' preoccupation with their new-found legal and constitutional lore has all but blinded them to the implications of what Mr. Nixon has done. After all—one can presumably argue—he wasn't under oath in all those television addresses "from the heart," so how is that either an indictable crime or an impeachable offense? Indeed, the United States as a whole has become so immersed in these aspects of the degradation of the presidency that somehow it is considered "all right" for Mr. Nixon to take to the airwaves, stare the nation in the eye, invoke the sacred trust of the highest office in the land—and then say things he knows to be utterly false.

How many times has Mr. Nixon told you now that on March 21 of 1973, upon learning for the first time of the involvement of members of his administration in the Watergate burglary and cover-up, he ordered the bearer of the news, John Dean, to prepare him a full written report of the facts and that John Dean never did so? It was, he informed us last May 22, a key part of "an intensive effort of my own to get the facts and to get the facts out." Well, as the transcripts of the period show, March 21 was not the first time Mr. Nixon learned of his aides' involvement, and the subsequent efforts he made could hardly be called fact-finding missions. The so-called Dean Report, as planned and discussed by the President and Dean and Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mitchell, was to be a cooked up, incomplete document which the participants in the meeting all but wrote in advance of Dean's sojourn in Camp David. As the ineffable Mr. Ehrlichman put it at one of these planning sessions, "You have to bottom your defense, your position on the report. And the report says nobody was involved, and you have to stay consistent with that." How did he know what the unwritten report would say?

In fact, the transcripts of the period suggest that anything but an "intensive effort" to "get the facts and get the facts out" was under way. "What the hell does one disclose that isn't going to blow something," Mr. Nixon asks at one point, and the substance of his remarks has mainly to do with cover-up and what is called "damage limitation" in the world of arms control. He and his colleagues move easily and habitually back and forth between the hard practical language involved in figuring out who will be thrown over the side to save the others and the weird parody language of the public statements they will subsequently make. As in:

Ehrlichman: And I am looking to the future, assuming that some corner of this thing comes unstuck, you are then in a position to say, "Look, that document I published [the so-called 'Dean Report'] is the document I relied on, that is, the report I relied on."

President: This is all we knew.

Haldeman: That is all the stuff we could find out—

Ehrlichman: And now this new development is a surprise to me—I am going to fire A, B, C, and D, now.

And again:

Ehrlichman: You could say this. You could say I have never had a communication with anybody on my staff about this burglary—

President: Therefore—

Ehrlichman: Or about Segretti, prior to—

President: Segretti, Segretti is not in this court so that is no problem.

Ehrlichman: Well—then alright—

President: I had never had any—

Ehrlichman: Since I had no communication with anybody on the White House staff about this burglary or about the circumstances leading up to it, there is no occasion for executive privilege in this matter.

President: With regard to this, I want you to get to the bottom of it. So there will be no executive privilege on that. On other matters—

Haldeman: And that takes you up to the June 17th. What do you do after June 17th?

President: Use the executive privilege on that.

These were not truth-seeking sessions or anything remotely like them. They were coaching classes. They were script writing sessions. They were dress rehearsals for further deception.

* * *

Speaking of his March 21, 1973, conversation with Dean, the President last August solemnly informed the public that Dean on that occasion had told him that:

"Funds had been raised for payments to the defendants, with the knowledge and approval of persons both on the White House staff and at the re-election committee. But I was only told that the money had been used for attorneys' fees and family support, not that it had been paid to procure silence from the recipients."

Early this March, however, when the tape of that conversation seemed likely to become public, the President, equally solemnly informed the people of the reverse. On that same day and in that same conversation, he now said, Dean "told me that payments had been made to the defendants for the purpose of keeping them quiet, not simply for their defense." Questioned about this revelation a short while later, the President explained that what Dean had really done was to "allege" that hush money payments had been made, so that the President could hardly be sure enough of the allegation to refer it to the Justice Department. But now, as the transcripts tell us, Mr. Nixon did not receive the information as an "allegation" at all. He accepted it as a fact and repeatedly suggested that Dean had better make sure the next installment got out on time to keep the menacing Howard Hunt quiet.

There are throughout these transcripts, even in their edited incompleteness, endless examples of this sort of presidential duplicity in dealing with the public, and his very description of what they say, now that they have been published continues to vary sharply from the evidence of our eyes. How are we to account for this? What depths of cynicism must a public man draw on to be able to issue printed material and simultaneously to say it contains something it does not? Maybe Mr. Nixon himself believes that anything not said under oath, anything that does not qualify technically as an indictable crime or an impeachable offense in the narrowest construction of that phrase, can be perpetrated by him with impunity. Maybe he thinks the public is too dumb to notice or too insensitive to care or too trusting of a man who holds the office he holds to question his public utterances—especially when he looks us in the eye and says, in effect, Trust me—I am your President.

It is that trust—that reservoir of respect for the office and that unwillingness to believe that a President would systematically deceive—that Mr. Nixon has so exploited and abused. He continues to do so. As a consequence, whatever his personal political fate turns out to be in the next several months, we will be picking up the wreckage of the American presidency for years to come.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

May 9, 1899

PARIS—With the publication at Pretoria of correspondence between the British Colonial Secretary and the government of the Transvaal Republic, the crisis in the South African Republic may be regarded as having reached its acute stage. It must be confessed that this publication, which looks as if it had been sprung upon the British government, is not in keeping with diplomatic usage, which requires that no correspondence should be published by one party without the consent of the other.

May 9, 1924

PARIS—Leaving Turks have been forced to the conclusion that the harem in the 20th century has outlived its destined function in the Levantine social state. Polygamy as a legally sanctioned institution is passing. As an unsanctioned practice it will doubtless endure in Turkey, as it has in other countries. But the harem is too costly for these rapid days. Furthermore the great wave of opinion in favor of feminine emancipation is reaching into all parts of the world, even the ancient East.



Atlantic Alliance Views

Multinational Firms: Responsibility

By Emilio G. Collado

NEW YORK—There is increasing concern about the role of multinational corporations in the world economy, and particularly about their influence on the national economic, social, and cultural fabric of the countries in which they operate.

National governments are considering how best to "control" the large multinational enterprises and many countries have introduced a variety of restrictions governing these companies' activities. At the international level, a major UN study of the broad impact of multinational corporations on economic development and international relations is underway.

A number of businessmen, academicians, and labor leaders from the United States, Western Europe and developing nations have presented their views to the UN "Group of Eminent Persons" appointed to study the multinational corporation and recommend appropriate policy actions. The Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, whose membership consists of industrialized countries only, has also embarked on a broad-scale study of the multinational corporation. The Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC) to the OECD representing the business community from OECD countries, is in touch with OECD concerning the various aspects of the study. BIAC will cooperate with OECD as this study progresses, by providing its advice and assistance, where appropriate.

Responsibility

A major aspect in assessing the behavior of multinational corporations is how they view their responsibilities to society. Generally, multinational corporations see their most important responsibility as conducting their particular business well—by producing a high-quality product or service efficiently and offering it at a reasonable price. A second level of responsibility is to ensure that the indirect impact of business operations is consistent with national goals—for example, with respect to protecting the physical environment, reducing social inequities, and improving labor skills. A third level of responsibility concerns efforts to enhance the broader social environment in countries in which the corporation has operations, for example, by providing support for programs in health and education, community development, and national cultural activities. Multinational corporations generally accept these three levels of responsibility not simply because it is "the right thing to do," but to a great extent because such behavior promotes successful long-term operations in foreign host countries.

Since no multinational corporation has unlimited resources, it must choose carefully among the many investment opportunities which arise. In making long-term investments abroad, multinational corporations are vitally concerned that the basic "rules of the game" affecting these investments will remain relatively stable, or at least predictable, over time.

Although conflicts with governments have not been common, the potential for conflicts in the goals of multinational corporations and governments is a cause for serious concern, particularly among host countries. This concern reflects a number of factors. For example, the large size of many multinational corporations has been cited as evidence of power over national economies. However, most of the wealth of multinational corporations consists of fixed assets, which cannot be summoned to bring pressure to bear on either individual currencies or governments.

The many examples of unilateral government actions—imposed production and export quotas, price controls, enforced self-outs, and in some cases expropriations—and the accommodations made by multinational corporations, do not indicate that global size entails substantial power. The success of multinational corporations in operating in many countries over long periods largely reflects their ability to adapt to—not escape from—the national requirements and goals of individual host countries, while continuing to carry on effective business operations.

There are a number of positive actions which both corporations and governments could take to reduce, if not eliminate, potential sources of conflict. First, to the extent that tax policies may distort international investment de-

This is another article of a series published in the International Herald Tribune on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Europe-American Conference in Amsterdam last year.

cisions, such distortions should be reduced. This suggests further intergovernmental efforts to achieve the following: eliminate discriminatory tax treatment of foreign investment by host countries; prevent international double taxation (where multinational subsidiaries are fully taxed by both host and home country governments); and bring about greater harmonization of national tax policies.

Second, it has been alleged that multinational corporations are able substantially to reduce their total tax burdens by adjusting the prices charged for goods and services transferred among their various affiliated companies. The extent of distortions in this area has been greatly exaggerated. In general, multinational corporations follow normal commercial practices in their interaffiliate transactions, and prices charged realistically reflect the market values of the goods or services transferred.

"Manipulation" of transfer prices is usually neither feasible nor desirable, for a variety of reasons. Moreover, the penalties for using improper transfer prices are severe. When a government decides such prices are inappropriate, the unilateral imposition of tax liabilities results in double taxation for the multinational corporation.

It is clear that multinational corporations ought consistently to reflect arms-length or market prices in their interaffiliate transactions. On fact, current U.S. law requires U.S.-based multinationals to do this. On the part of governments, it would be most desirable to reach international agreement that arms-length or market prices for interaffiliate transactions be used to determine taxable income, and thereby avoid unilateral government decisions to tax income which has already been taxed by another government.

Code of Conduct

More generally, multinational corporations might agree on a voluntary "code of conduct" describing broad principles of acceptable behavior in various areas. This would undoubtedly contribute to a better climate of understanding for the corporations generally. Such an investment code could broadly support positive adaptations to the host country's social and economic goals, and condemn certain undesirable forms of behavior. The International Chamber of Commerce has made a useful contribution to developing such principles for behavior.

Concerning government policies, full international coordination or harmonization of national policies affecting multinational corporations is probably not feasible, and in some cases not desirable, for individual countries. However, there are some policy areas in which greater coordination is possible, and would result in substantial benefits to multinational corporations and governments.

Beyond the area of tax policy, greater international coordination

of national policies toward foreign investment would also be useful. However, regional coordination of host-country policies for the purpose of substantially restricting the activities of foreign investors may backfire, if the adverse business climate causes multinational corporations to undertake alternative investments outside of such regions.

On the other hand, multinational corporations would be significantly encouraged to undertake new investments in developing nations if they had a greater assurance that their operations in these countries would not be subjected to substantial new forms of discrimination or controls once their facilities had been constructed.

Reduce Risks

Thus, a measure of international agreement on some maximum extent of discrimination or restrictions affecting foreign investment in various policy areas—such as taxation and foreign exchange remittance policies, for example—could substantially reduce the investment risks perceived by multinational corporations. As the discussion continues among investors and governments, elements of a broad intergovernmental agreement could evolve and be available for individual governments to endorse voluntarily.

An intergovernmental agreement could also include a broad commitment by host governments to submit foreign investment disputes to the international conciliation and arbitration facilities of the World Bank or ICC. Such a commitment would dramatically improve the climate for investment in these countries, and would avoid some of the "controversies" which have characterized past investment disputes.

Mr. Collado is chairman of the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD and executive vice-president of Exxon.

Fantasy From the White House

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Suspicious that the Nixon White House is dangerously out of touch with reality in its handling of the impeachment issue reached a new high just before the President's April 29 televised address announcing the release of an edited transcript of 46 taped White House Watergate-related conversations.

In an elaborate presentation in the Cabinet Room, undisclosed until now, Gen. Alexander Haig, the White House chief of staff, played a segment from one of the tapes to astonished members of the Nixon cabinet.

"It was a fantastic meeting," one official told us. Haig said that release of the 1,308-page transcript would finally prove the President's innocence in any Watergate cover-up role. Then, after a thumbnail description of what Mr. Nixon would tell the nation half an hour later in his televised address, Haig flicked the playback switch on a White House tape machine, turned up the volume and let the tape run for two minutes. He did not identify the tape.

Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, wearing his last day in office, sat stony-faced, arms across his chest, while the Nixon cabinet was treated to what one called "a series of unintelligible screaming noises." Haig explained that the tape in question had been "prepared" by White House technicians for maximum audibility, then said that anyone could understand why White House secretaries "have been climbing the wall around here" transcribing the tapes.

Around the table there was stunned silence. One cabinet member whispered a question about the release of the tapes: "Why didn't they do this months ago?" But Haig himself was asked no leading questions. After switching off the tape, Haig told each cabinet member to "make up your own mind" about the President's innocence and if they agreed he was innocent to get out around the country and make the President's case.

That cabinet meeting, with the President himself not there, marked only the second time the cabinet has been briefed in ad-

Exit Willy Brandt

A Touch of Class

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The political

instability of the free world is getting a little scary. In recent days and weeks, President Pompidou of France has died, Prime Minister Heath of Britain has been defeated, and now Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany has resigned. The loss of Brandt, even if it is only temporary, is particularly sad.

Brandt is what we call in America a "classy guy." That is to say, he was not merely a manager or a technician of politics, but a leader in the old-fashioned sense, tough and tender, but with a sense of humor and a sense of history. He may be the best political leader we have in the Western world, and it's too bad to see him quit, but it's not surprising.

"Class," in American slang, means style of manner or conduct. Hemingway thought of it as something deeper than that, a way of behaving well in difficult circumstances, or as he called it, "grace under pressure." This was the way Brandt looked from the outside. Maybe he fooled us. Inside, nobody knows, least of all reporters, for we see politicians only when they are on display or on guard. But Willy, even if he is being wily and retreating only to advance, at least took his chances and risked his job in order to save his honor.

Found a Spy

They found a spy from Communist East Germany in Brandt's office. The facts were not in dispute. The spy was a trusted aide to the chancellor and admitted his loyalty to the Communists. Brandt didn't hire him and the West German counterespionage officials didn't expose him, but Brandt took responsibility for the offense. He didn't know what was going on, he said, but he should have known, so he resigned.

It is interesting to compare Brandt's reaction to scandal and President Nixon's. And also to compare the parliamentary system of democracy in Europe with the presidential system of democracy in the United States. Brandt and Nixon both said that they had to take "responsibility" for the scandals in their administrations, but Brandt felt that if he was "responsible" he had to get out, and leave the issue to the people, while Nixon felt he had to stay on.

But this is much more than a question of style and manner. Brandt was a key figure in the politics of the world. He fought for the unity of Western Europe, partnership with the United States and compromise with Moscow and Communist East Europe. It was a difficult, almost impossible challenge, but somehow he managed to keep the American troops in West Germany, while reconciling the old German conflict with Russia, and balancing the political forces at home.

When France argued against Henry Kissinger's offer of an Atlantic "partnership" with the United States, it was Brandt who insisted on maintaining the "old alliance" and got the funds to

keep the American troops in West Germany.

Likewise, it was Brandt who insisted that West Germany must come to terms with the Soviet Union, Communist East Germany, and the Communist states of Eastern Europe. He also made his peace with Secretary of State Kissinger who didn't like the West German "opening" to the East, but who came to believe in Brandt and urged him to go to Cairo and help resolve the savage conflicts of the Middle East.

So the West is weaker now without Brandt, and in some ways without Heath in Britain. Heath was for the unification of Europe, and his successor, Harold Wilson, is not so sure.

All this leaves the free world in a state of political instability. The President of the United States is facing the possibility of impeachment. The prime minister of Britain is trying to govern without a majority in the House of Commons.

France has broken the Gaullist tradition and is staggering now between a government of the right and the left. Portugal has thrown off 80 years of dictatorship and is in a revolutionary situation, with the Communists emerging as the strongest party. Spain is waiting for the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, now 82, with his wife, his daughter, and his granddaughter said to be exercising critical political influence in Madrid.

Elsewhere in Europe, minority governments are trying to maintain control, except in Greece, where the generals are in charge, and of course Italy is trying to prove that governments are not really necessary.

Willy Brandt understood all this and used his philosophy and his eloquence to try to hold the West together, to unify Europe, compromise with Moscow, and retain the Atlantic partnership with the United States.

Yet he felt he had to resign when he was compromised at home. He was "responsible," he said, for his staff and they let him down, so he got out and put the decision to his parliament and the people.

A New Coach

The parliamentary system of political responsibility in Canada and Europe is the same as the baseball, football, or basketball system of responsibility in the United States. If the team loses and winds up in trouble or in the cellar, you get a new coach, or a president or a prime minister. You deal with the facts. You don't ask whether the leader is a nice guy, with a long contract and a pleasant wife. Or whether he wanted to win but lost. You get yourself a new leader maybe worse than the old one, but you make a new beginning.

This is what Willy Brandt has done. He got in trouble, so he got out. It is a hard rule, but not too bad. He put his honor ahead of his job, which is what is meant by "class." And the guess here is that he will be back in power before too long.

Then on Monday, St. Clair's request for a postponement of court action on Jaworski's subpoena for 64 more Watergate-related tapes convinced the prosecutor's office that a deal was in the works.

Granting the postponement, federal Judge John J. Sirica said its purpose was to give St. Clair more time to arrange "plea compliance" with Jaworski's subpoena. The apparent reason: St. Clair had concluded that public and political pressure to turn over the 64 new tapes, all involving conversations on the main Watergate case from June 23, 1972, to June 4, 1973, would be irresistible.

But one day later, St. Clair made another astounding reversal, reiterating the original White House rigidity on no more Watergate tapes for Jaworski or the House Judiciary Committee. The reversal restores and strengthens the White House hard line as is certain to limit up many, if not most Republicans, on the Judiciary Committee behind a House subpoena. It also appears to assure a historic court case which, unlike the similar confrontation last fall when Mr. Nixon backed down, could lead to a Supreme Court decision and constitutional crisis.

In short, the extraordinary tape playback for Mr. Nixon, cabinet, designed to mark an emergency to high ground, is only one more ominous shadow of the unreality pervading his presidency. It marked a new high in fantasy.

[illegible]

IFI IFI INTERNATIONAL Société Anonyme

General meeting of the Stockholders of may 8, 1974

1973 was an eventful year for IFI International. At midyear 1,920,000 shares were offered for subscription to the shareholders of IFI, the parent corporation. The share capital increased from U.S. \$ 65 to 84.2 million. New shareholders numbered some 7,500. Subsequently the shares were admitted to listing in the Luxemburg Exchange and have been traded daily. The advantages resulting from the broadening of the share base should benefit the company in

del Lavoro, Banca Popolare di Novara, Banca Popolare di Sondrio, Banca Subalpina, Banco Ambrosiano, Banco di Napoli, Banco di Roma, Banco di Sicilia, Cassa di Risparmio della Provincia di Livorno, Cassa di Risparmio di Torino, Credito Commerciale, Credito Italiano, Credito Varesino, Istituto Bancario Italiano, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, Monte dei Paschi di Siena: ■ in SWITZERLAND: Credit Suisse; ■ in FRANCE: Lazard Frères & Cie.; ■ in the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: Commerzbank; ■ in the UNITED KINGDOM: S. G. Warburg & Co., Lazard Brothers & Co.; ■ in HOLLAND: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank ■ in BELGIUM: Banque Lambert.

May 27, 1974 at the registered office of the Company and at the main offices and branches of the following banks:

■ in LUXEMBURG: *Banque Internationale à Luxembourg*; ■ in ITALY: *Banca Commerciale Italiana*, *Banca d'Albania*, *Banca d'America e d'Italia*, *Banca del Monte di Credito di Pavia*, *Banca Lombarda di Depositi e Conti Correnti*, *Banca Mobiliare Piemontese*, *Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura*, *Banca Nazionale*

Immediately after approval of the proposals of the Board, the shareholders have reconvened in Extraordinary General Meeting authorizing the Board to issue debentures convertible into common stock of the Company up to the amount of U.S. \$ 130 million. The issue will be placed by a group of banks, which has guaranteed the placement.

[illegible]

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Danish Tax Increase Would Curb Imports

COPENHAGEN, May 8 (AP)—The Danish government today proposed a series of tax measures that would have the effect of sharply reducing the country's imports. Some economists said the proposed increase of 10 percent in sales and other indirect taxes might have an effect on imports equal to that expected in Italy under the Rome government's import control program.

Daimler Net Edges Higher During Year

STUTTGART, May 8 (AP-DJ)—Daimler-Benz reported today that net profit edged up last year to 277 million deutsche marks from the 275 million DM earned in 1972.

World sales rose 10.7 percent to 15.5 billion DM from 13.9 billion the year before.

During the first three months of the current year, sales of Daimler-Benz and its truck subsidiary Hanomag-Henschel rose 7.5 percent to 3.6 billion DM, from the like 1973 period.

The company said it expects its market position to strengthen in 1974 but noted that due to the extraordinary cost increases and continuing monetary uncertainties it will be faced with difficult problems.

Daimler-Benz will propose at its annual meeting July 17 an unchanged dividend of 9 DM a share.

IHI Profit Rises

TOKYO, May 8 (AP-DJ)—Net profit rose 82.4 percent at Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries in the half year ended March 31, the company reported today.

Earnings totaled 4.25 billion yen (about \$15 million), up from 2.33 billion yen in the year-earlier period. Sales rose to 250.28 billion yen from 222.89 billion yen.

IHI raised the semi-annual dividend to 3 yen from the previous 2.5 yen.

Banks' Earnings Dip

In other reports today, three large Japanese banks said their net earnings declined in the half year ended March 31.

Sumitomo Bank's net profit fell to 14.96 billion yen from 15.19 billion yen a year earlier, although the bank said revenue rose to 252.04 billion yen from 173.08 billion yen. Sumitomo set an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 3 yen.

Mitsubishi Bank said its net profit dropped to 14.25 billion yen from 14.41 billion yen, while revenue rose to 240.04 billion yen from 165.27 billion yen.

The bank set an unchanged 3-yen dividend.

Industrial Bank of Japan's earnings declined to 10.15 billion yen from 11.41 billion yen on increased revenue of 204.82 billion yen, up from 158.29 billion yen. An unchanged dividend of 2.5 yen was declared.

U.K. Oil Deposits Seen Larger Than Forecast

LONDON, May 8 (AP-DJ)—"Substantial" improvements on estimates of Britain's North Sea oil and gas reserves will be contained in a report to be made to the government shortly, Lord Balogh, Minister of State for Energy, said today.

"This country could be more or less self-sufficient in energy from the late 1970s onward," he told the House of Lords.

British Petroleum Co. recently estimated that oil output from the British sector of the North Sea could possibly reach five million barrels a day by 1984. That would be two and a half times Britain's present consumption.

Paris Bourse Trading To Be Resumed Today

PARIS, May 8 (AP-DJ)—Trading will resume at the Paris Stock Exchange tomorrow following a favorable vote on latest management proposals.

About 53 percent of brokers' clerks and employees of the stock brokers association, on strike for over a month, voted today in favor of a management proposal ending the impasse.

Italy, Russia Sign Barter Accord on Oil

Sources Report Deal Is Worth \$957 Million

ROME, May 8 (AP-DJ)—Italy's hydrocarbons agency has signed an agreement to supply the Soviet Union with six petrochemical factories and approximately 24 heavy-duty gas pumping stations, the state-owned group announced today.

Officials at the agency, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), declined to put a value on the contract, but industrial sources said it could reach more than 800 billion lire (about \$957 million).

This would be twice the size of the largest previous such contract, with Fiat for the auto factory at Togliattigrad and with Montedison for a series of chemical plants.

The pact, signed with the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, is a barter arrangement. ENI will be paid mostly in crude oil, natural gas and products of the petrochemical plants.

However, industrial sources close to ENI said this did not imply that Soviet sales of crude and natural gas to Italy would increase. These sources believe that the Soviet Union needs these raw materials too much to sell them to the West.

The plants, to be built by ENI's Snam Progetti division, are to produce ammonia, urea, methanol, ethylene, and ethyl oxides. Their location has not yet been decided.

A large share of production will be sold back to Anic, which is 70.4 percent controlled by ENI.

No indication was given of the capacity of the plants.

The gas pumping stations will be used on the rapidly expanding natural gas lines that the Soviet Union is building into Europe from Siberia.

Danish Move Shocks EEC, New Blow to Unity Is Seen

By David Hawthorth

BRUSSELS, May 8 (AP)—The European Commission was shocked today to learn that the Danish government has proposed the introduction of heavy taxes on the importation of cars and consumer durables.

These proposals were put forward in the Danish parliament less than twenty-four hours after the European Economic Community finance and agriculture ministers had failed to agree here on a united response to the 50 percent deposit scheme on imports imposed by the Italian government.

Both ministerial meetings struggled hard last night to find a common consensus on how the other eight EEC member countries should reply to what they regarded as a direct assault by the Italians on EEC principles. By the end of the meeting, neither group of ministers had agreed to anything except acquiescence to the Italian measures.

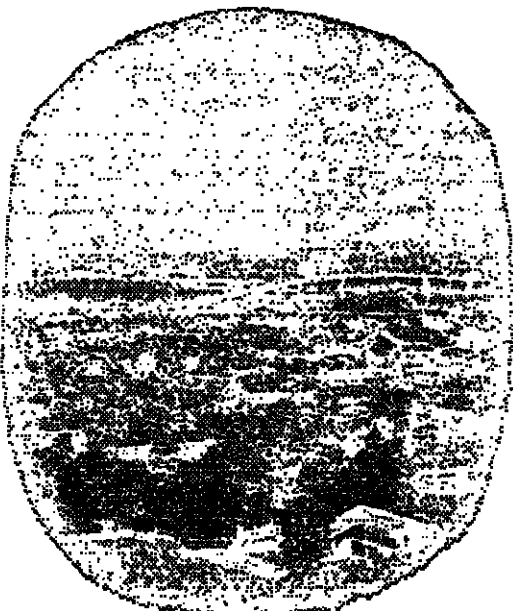
What has annoyed EEC officials is that the Danish Foreign Minister, Ove Guldberg, sat through these disagreements without mentioning that his own government had import restrictions in mind. He is reported to have been as censorious about the Italians as the other ministers.

Though not as extensive as the Italian restrictions, the Danish government's move has been received here as yet another blow to the EEC's principles.

Denmark's trade deficit currently stands at \$1.3 billion, so there is some understanding in community circles that the tax proposals are necessary. But the main purpose of yesterday's meetings was to find a way of preventing the Italian measures from setting a precedent which could be used as an excuse by other EEC member nations which also have critical balance-of-payments difficulties.

As with the Italian measures, the community has no alternative but to accept what the Danish government proposes. Technically speaking, the Danish government has to ask EEC "permission," but in practice there is no way in which the community can prevent the Danish move. The "written procedure" required is nothing more than a formality.

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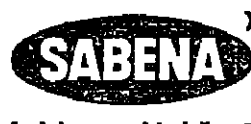
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. Vehicle Output Recovers

British vehicle production has made an almost complete recovery from the effects of the three-day working week during April, figures from the Department of Industry show. Car output totaled 122,000, only 3 percent down in the corresponding month last year. Production of commercial vehicles amounted to 29,000, about 7 percent lower than the year-ago figures. However, the seasonally-adjusted figures do not show such an optimistic picture. In normal circumstances, production last month should have been rather higher than it was. But considering the shortages of raw materials, especially of steel, recovery from the emergency appears to be going quite well, the department says.

Eastern Expects First-Half Profit

Eastern Air Lines chairman Floyd Hall expects the company to report a first-half profit but declines to predict a profit for the full year because of steadily rising jet fuel prices. In 1973's first half, the company reported a loss of 47 cents per share. The airline made \$4.7 million in profits in both March and April and now has a profit in the four months of about \$7 million. Mr. Hall also says he doubts that the airlines will seek additional fare hikes following the 6 percent domestic increase approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board last month. The industry is concerned that it is "bumping the

limit" on fares to the point that further increases would depress traffic, he notes.

RCA Looks for Improvement

RCA Corp. looks for the second half to be "substantially better than the first half," says Robert Sarnoff, chairman. Declining to forecast results for the full year, he says the company is "too early" to tell whether it will be up, level or down slightly. RCA reported on April 11 a first-quarter high of \$1.08 billion in sales for the first quarter, a 7 percent increase over a year ago, but net income dropped 17 percent to \$143 million. The company expects its foreign operations to play an increasingly important role in overall results and is planning to triple its capital expenditures abroad.

Phillips Finds Oil in Indonesia

The Indonesian state-owned Pertamina Oil Co. and the Phillips Petroleum Corp. have struck oil in the Gulf of Benau near the East Indonesian island of Irian Jaya. The new find has a production capacity of 12,000 barrels of crude oil a day and is the first offshore discovery in the area. The oil has a 1.5 percent sulfur content, a spokesman reports. The Phillips group, which has signed a production-sharing contract with Pertamina, is a joint venture with Continental Oil of the United States and Agip of Italy. Phillips holds 50 percent of the shares and the other two companies have 25 percent each.

Just as Industry's Prospects Brighten

Clyde Shipyards Fear State Takeover

By Terry Robards

PORT GLASGOW, Scotland, (NYT)—The threat of a government takeover has suddenly emerged for the nation's oldest heavy industry—the yards on the River Clyde here that built the ships with which Britain once ruled the waves.

If it happens, nationalization will come just as prospects for the shipbuilding industry are brightening, because of the huge quantities of oil that have been discovered in the North Sea.

"We have imponderable hanging over us—like nationalization," said Ross Bell, managing director of Scott Lithgow Ltd., one of the few remaining shipbuilding companies with a full order book and a bright future if it could remain under private control.

"If this government wins a majority in the next election, he said recently, 'we are pretty close to the top of the list. We don't know what form nationalization will take, but it never solved the problems of any industry.'"

Last week, at a private meeting in London, the new Labor government is said to have told the shipbuilders that escaping nationalization was out of the question, assuming the Labor party wins a solid majority in the election that almost everybody assumes will occur within the next six months.

At present, the government commands a minority of House of Commons votes, which would prevent it from pushing through legislation as controversial as nationalization of shipbuilding.

Although details of the London meeting are sketchy, it reportedly took place with Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the new Secretary of State of Industry, whose pronationalization leaning is well known. Here in Port Glasgow, about 20 miles from Glasgow in eastern Scotland, the assumption is being made that nationalization is on the way.

Although they still talk about the launching of the Queen Mary here in 1935, the halcyon days of the Scottish yards are past. Japan and other countries have taken over the world leaders in shipbuilding. One of the motives for nationalization is to prevent a further decline of the industry in Britain.

Ironically, the people here seem

to feel the outlook for business is fairly good, many new kinds of vessels being required for offshore exploration and development. The shipyards are adjusting to these new demands.

Scott Lithgow, for example, has traditionally built warships, submarines, trawlers, bulk cargo carriers and, more recently, giant oil tankers. Now it has 350 million in orders for ships directly related to oil exploration and servicing.

The government has not made clear what its plans for the shipbuilding industry would be under nationalization, so Scott Lithgow and its competitors will continue to turn out ships but will not be adding to their capacities or planning for the longer-term future.

To Nationalize Ports

LONDON, May 8 (Reuters)—The British government intends to bring all commercial ports and cargo handling facilities into public ownership and control, Transport Minister Fred Mulley announced today.

He told a questioner in Parliament that there would be discussions with those concerned about the form and scope of the legislation.

The minister gave no indication when the proposed changes would be presented.

Ports that would be affected by this kind of plan would include those at Liverpool, Dover and Felixstowe.

State-owned British Rail owns

harbor facilities at Harwich, Felixstowe, Falmouth and others mainly running ferry services, while some ports at Southampton, Cardiff, Hull, Lowestoft and Plymouth, come under the control of the British Transport Docks Board.

Prices Mixed in Slow NYSE Trading

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange surrendered part of a moderate midday gain and finished mixed in quiet trading today.

Most of the midday rise was attributed to bargain hunting, but in general demand for stocks continued to be restrained by recent predictions that interest rates are headed higher over the near term.

The Dow Jones industrial index rose 3.84 to 250.99, but declining issues outnumbered advances about 725 to 620.

Volume totaled 11.85 million shares, compared to 10.71 million yesterday.

The price of gold shares appeared to take a cue from a big drop in the price of bullion in Europe as Dome Mines lost 3 1/2 to 149, Homestake Mining 2 1/2 to 72 1/2, Campbell Red Lake 3 3/4 to 71 1/4, and ASA 1 3/4 to 73 1/2.

Combustion Engineering, which did not trade yesterday and opened late this morning, plunged 28 5/8 to 46 1/2 on nearly

Rate of Inflation in U.S. Seen Rising After Lull

WASHINGTON, May 8 (Reuters)—Cost of Living Council director John Dunlop said today that the rate of inflation will begin to turn up again in the fourth quarter after declining through the second and third quarters.

"We will not have two-digit inflation by the end of the year, but we will have a turn and the rate of inflation will go up," he said.

Mr. Dunlop noted that some private forecasters, whom he declined to identify, anticipated that the inflation rate would be at an annual rate of 7.8 percent in the second quarter, 8.5 percent in the third quarter, and 9.3 percent in the fourth quarter.

While agreeing with the trend that they outlined, Mr. Dunlop indicated that he expects that the rates of inflation will be somewhat higher. However, he declined to be more specific.

Meanwhile, in Detroit, Ford Motor raised car and truck prices by an average of 2.4 percent—\$113—to offset cost increases including new steel price increases effective this month. The new car prices are effective today.

The company said its price increases are consistent with commitments made to the Cost of Living Council last December, when Ford committed itself, along with General Motors and American Motors, not to increase 1974 model prices again "unless forced to by unforeseen major economic events—such as cost increases substantially above those projected for the balance of the model year."

Mr. Dunlop called Ford's proposed price increase "unwarranted" and said it violates the agreement with the Cost of Living Council to avoid further price rises this year.

Chrysler, which boosted its prices last week, was not part of the pact with the cost council. Ford said that unit costs since November have increased at an average rate of \$36 each month, amounting to a total of \$214 a unit.

In Miami, Dow Chemical officials told the annual meeting that the company will "massively increase the prices" of its products this year because it is experiencing much higher costs.

Company Reports

	Boeing	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	841.4	630.8	
Profits (millions)	17.6	10.6	
Per Share	0.8	0.49	
	Cerro	1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)	185.7	147.7	
Profits (millions)	4.71	3.67	
Per Share	0.59	0.44	
	Pet	1974	1973
Fourth Quarter (Mar. 31) Revenue (millions)	232.9	196.0	
Profits (millions)	5.26	4.36	
Per Share	0.75	0.69	
	United Brands	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	883.3	768.7	
Profits (millions)	20.6	9.65	
Per Share	2.93	1.24	
	United Brands	1974	1973
First Quarter Revenue (millions)	540.6	469.3	
Profits (millions)	—2.93	1.93	
Per Share	—0.33	0.13	

332,000 shares, which made it the day's most active stock.

A spokesman for Combustion Engineering called "irresponsible" a published report which suggested that the firm may have taken contractual risks in order to win a series of orders to build nuclear power plants.

Copper Range advanced 3 7/8 to 32 5/8 after the company said its prices for domestic sales of refined copper will be based on New York Commodities Exchange prices for the metal.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange market declined with the index down 1.06 to 87.11.

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BANCO DE SANTANDER Balance Sheet at December 31, 1973

ASSETS		US \$'000	LIABILITIES		US \$'000
Cash and Due from Banks		670,749	Total Deposits		2,737,018
Investments (Bonds & Securities)		509,484	Acceptances outstanding		327,763
Loans and Discounts		2,156,955	Due to Banks		398,481
Customers Liability for Acceptances		327,763	Other Liabilities		338,201
Bank Premises and Equipment		46,118	Capital		98,592
Other Assets		264,461	Reserves		77,455
Total Assets		3,975,530	Total Liabilities		3,975,530

TOTAL RESOURCES	US\$3,975,530,000 up 32%
TOTAL LOANS	US\$2,156,955,000 up 32%
TOTAL DEPOSITS	US\$2,737,018,000 up 27%

(Conversion rate: US \$1.00 = Ptas. 56.8 as of December 31, 1973)

BS BANCO DE SANTANDER

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Manager: George M. Gunson. Exchange Manager: Patrick P. Harvey

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U.S. Commodity Prices

U.S. Commodity Prices

Dec	52.10	52.50	51.40	52.00	51.00
Jan	52.15	52.55	51.45	52.05	51.05
Feb	52.20	52.60	51.50	52.10	51.10
Mar	52.25	52.65	51.55	52.15	51.15
Apr	52.30	52.70	51.60	52.20	51.20
May	52.35	52.75	51.65	52.25	51.25
Jun	52.40	52.80	51.70	52.30	51.30
Jul	52.45	52.85	51.75	52.35	51.35
Aug	52.50	52.90	51.80	52.40	51.40
Sep	52.55	52.95	51.85	52.45	51.45
Oct	52.60	53.00	51.90	52.50	51.50
Nov	52.65	53.05	51.95	52.55	51.55
Dec	52.70	53.10	52.00	52.60	51.60

8-E.C.
 CHICAGO FUTURES
 Open High Low Close Close

WHEAT	prev
May	52.10
Jun	52.15
Jul	52.20
Aug	52.25
Sep	52.30
Oct	52.35
Nov	52.40
Dec	52.45

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
May	52.10	52.15	52.05	52.10	52.10
Jun	52.15	52.20	52.10	52.15	52.15
Jul	52.20	52.25	52.15	52.20	52.20
Aug	52.25	52.30	52.20	52.25	52.25
Sep	52.30	52.35	52.25	52.30	52.30
Oct	52.35	52.40	52.30	52.35	52.35
Nov	52.40	52.45	52.35	52.40	52.40
Dec	52.45	52.50	52.40	52.45	52.45

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
May	52.10	52.15	52.05	52.10	52.10
Jun	52.15	52.20	52.10	52.15	52.15
Jul	52.20	52.25	52.15	52.20	52.20
Aug	52.25	52.30	52.20	52.25	52.25
Sep	52.30	52.35	52.25	52.30	52.30
Oct	52.35	52.40	52.30	52.35	52.35
Nov	52.40	52.45	52.35	52.40	52.40
Dec	52.45	52.50	52.40	52.45	52.45

CORN	prev
May	52.10
Jun	52.15
Jul	52.20
Aug	52.25
Sep	52.30
Oct	52.35
Nov	52.40
Dec	52.45

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
May	52.10	52.15	52.05	52.10	52.10
Jun	52.15	52.20	52.10	52.15	52.15
Jul	52.20	52.25	52.15	52.20	52.20
Aug	52.25	52.30	52.20	52.25	52.25
Sep	52.30	52.35	52.25	52.30	52.30
Oct	52.35	52.40	52.30	52.35	52.35
Nov	52.40	52.45	52.35	52.40	52.40
Dec	52.45	52.50	52.40	52.45	52.45

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
May	52.10	52.15	52.05	52.10	52.10
Jun	52.15	52.20	52.10	52.15	52.15
Jul	52.20	52.25	52.15	52.20	52.20
Aug	52.25	52.30	52.20	52.25	52.25
Sep	52.30	52.35	52.25	52.30	52.30
Oct	52.35	52.40	52.30	52.35	52.35
Nov	52.40	52.45	52.35	52.40	52.40
Dec	52.45	52.50	52.40	52.45	52.45

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
May	52.10	52.15	52.05	52.10	52.10
Jun	52.15	52.20	52.10	52.15	52.15
Jul	52.20	52.25	52.15	52.20	52.20
Aug	52.25	52.30	52.20	52.25	52.25
Sep	52.30	52.35	52.25	52.30	52.30
Oct	52.35	52.40	52.30	52.35	52.35
Nov	52.40	52.45	52.35	52.40	52.40
Dec	52.45	52.50	52.40	52.45	52.45

Mar 5.26 5.24 5.26 5.26 5.24

SOYBEAN OIL

May	26.80	27.40	26.75	27.35	26.80
Jun	27.10	27.70	27.05	27.65	27.10
Jul	27.40	28.00	27.35	27.95	27.40
Aug	27.70	28.30	27.65	28.25	27.70
Sep	28.00	28.60	27.95	28.55	28.00
Oct	28.30	28.90	28.25	28.85	28.30
Nov	28.60	29.20	28.55	29.15	28.60
Dec	28.90	29.50	28.85	29.45	28.90
Jan	29.20	29.80	29.15	29.75	29.20

SOYBEAN MEAL

May	113.00	113.50	112.00	112.70	112.70
Jun	113.25	113.75	111.50	112.00	112.00
Jul	113.50	114.00	112.00	112.50	112.50
Aug	113.75	114.25	112.25	112.75	112.75
Sep	114.00	114.50	112.50	113.00	113.00
Oct	114.25	114.75	112.75	113.25	113.25
Nov	114.50	115.00	113.00	113.50	113.50
Dec	114.75	115.25	113.25	113.75	113.75
Jan	115.00	115.50	113.50	114.00	114.00
Feb	115.25	115.75	113.75	114.25	114.25
Mar	115.50	116.00	114.00	114.50	114.50

8-Bids: 8-Aasks: N-Nominal.

SILVER

May	570.00	556.00	515.00	556.00	520.00
Jun	573.00	559.00	518.00	559.00	523.00
Jul	576.00	562.00	521.00	562.00	526.00
Aug	579.00	565.00	524.00	565.00	529.00
Sep	582.00	568.00	527.00	568.00	532.00
Oct	585.00	571.00	530.00	571.00	535.00
Nov	588.00	574.00	533.00	574.00	538.00
Dec	591.00	577.00	536.00	577.00	541.00
Jan	594.00	580.00	539.00	580.00	544.00
Feb	597.00	583.00	542.00	583.00	547.00
Mar	600.00	586.00	545.00	586.00	550.00
Apr	603.00	589.00	548.00	589.00	553.00
May	606.00	592.00	551.00	592.00	556.00
Jun	609.00	595.00	554.00	595.00	559.00
Jul	612.00	598.00	557.00	598.00	562.00
Aug	615.00	601.00	560.00	601.00	565.00
Sep	618.00	604.00	563.00	604.00	568.00
Oct	621.00	607.00	566.00	607.00	571.00
Nov	624.00	610.00	569.00	610.00	574.00
Dec	627.00	613.00	572.00	613.00	577.00
Jan	630.00	616.00	575.00	616.00	580.00
Feb	633.00	619.00	578.00	619.00	583.00
Mar	636.00	622.00	581.00	622.00	586.00
Apr	639.00	625.00	584.00	625.00	589.00
May	642.00	628.00	587.00	628.00	592.00
Jun	645.00	631.00	590.00	631.00	595.00
Jul	648.00	634.00	593.00	634.00	598.00
Aug	651.00	637.00	596.00	637.00	601.00
Sep	654.00	640.00	599.00	640.00	604.00
Oct	657.00	643.00	602.00	643.00	607.00
Nov	660.00	646.00	605.00	646.00	610.00
Dec	663.00	649.00	608.00	649.00	613.00
Jan	666.00	652.00	611.00	652.00	616.00
Feb	669.00	655.00	614.00	655.00	619.00
Mar	672.00	658.00	617.00	658.00	622.00
Apr	675.00	661.00	620.00	661.00	625.00
May	678.00	664.00	623.00	664.00	628.00
Jun	681.00	667.00	626.00	667.00	631.00
Jul	684.00	670.00	629.00	670.00	634.00
Aug	687.00	673.00	632.00	673.00	637.00
Sep	690.00	676.00	635.00	676.00	640.00
Oct	693.00	679.00	638.00	679.00	643.00
Nov	696.00	682.00	641.00	682.00	646.00
Dec	699.00	685.00	644.00	685.00	649.00
Jan	702.00	688.00	647.00	688.00	652.00
Feb	705.00	691.00	650.00	691.00	655.00
Mar	708.00	694.00	653.00	694.00	658.00
Apr	711.00	697.00	656.00	697.00	661.00
May	714.00	700.00	659.00	700.00	664.00
Jun	717.00	703.00	662.00	703.00	667.00
Jul	720.00	706.00	665.00	706.00	670.00
Aug	723.00	709.00	668.00	709.00	673.00
Sep	726.00	712.00	671.00	712.00	676.00
Oct	729.00	715.00	674.00	715.00	679.00
Nov	732.00	718.00	677.00	718.00	682.00
Dec	735.00	721.00	680.00	721.00	685.00
Jan	738.00	724.00	683.00	724.00	688.00
Feb	741.00	727.00	686.00	727.00	691.00
Mar	744.00	730.00	689.00	730.00	694.00
Apr	747.00	733.00	692.00	733.00	697.00
May	750.00	736.00	695.00	736.00	700.00
Jun	753.00	739.00	698.00	739.00	703.00
Jul	756.00	742.00	701.00	742.00	706.00
Aug	759.00	745.00	704.00	745.00	709.00
Sep	762.00	748.00	707.00	748.00	712.00
Oct	765.00	751.00	710.00	751.00	715.00
Nov	768.00	754.00	713.00	754.00	718.00
Dec	771.00	757.00	716.00	757.00	721.00
Jan	774.00	760.00	719.00	760.00	724.00
Feb	777.00	763.00	722.00	763.00	727.00
Mar	780.00	766.00	725.00	766.00	730.00
Apr	783.00	769.00	728.00	769.00	733.00
May	786.00	772.00	731.00	772.00	736.00
Jun	789.00	775.00	734.00	775.00	739.00
Jul	792.00	778.00	737.00	778.00	742.00
Aug	795.00	781.00	740.00	781.00	745.00
Sep	798.00	784.00	743.00	784.00	748.00
Oct	801.00	787.00	746.00	787.00	751.00
Nov	804.00	790.00	749.00	790.00	754.00
Dec	807.00	793.00	752.00	793.00	757.00
Jan	810.00	796.00	755.00	796.00	760.00
Feb	813.00	799.00	758.00	799.00	763.00
Mar	816.00	802.00	761.00	802.00	766.00
Apr	819.00	805.00	764.00	805.00	769.00
May	822.00	808.00	767.00	808.00	772.00
Jun	825.00	811.00	770.00	811.00	775.00
Jul	828.00	814.00	773.00	814.00	778.00
Aug	831.00	817.00	776.00	817.00	781.00
Sep	834.00	820.00	779.00	820.00	784.00
Oct	837.00	823.00	782.00	823.00	787.00
Nov	840.00	826.00	785.00	826.00	790.00
Dec	843.00	829.00	788.00	829.00	793.00
Jan	846.00	832.00	791.00	832.00	796.00
Feb	849.00	835.00	794.00	835.00	799.00
Mar	852.00	838.00	797.00	838.00	802.00
Apr	855.00	841.00	800.00	841.00	805.00
May	858.00	844.00	80		

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-1974-	Stocks and	S&P	Nat	-1974-	Stocks and	S&P	Nat				
High Low Div In S	P/E	100s High Low Last Chge	High Low Div In S	P/E	100s High Low Last Chge	100s High Low Last Chge	High Low Div In S	P/E	100s High Low Last Chge		
72 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2

1974- Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Net Chg	Div	P/E	Vol	High	Low	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Net Chg	Div	P/E	Vol	High	Low	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Net Chg	Div	P/E	Vol	High	Low	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Net Chg	Div	P/E	Vol		
100	98	100	98	2	1.00	10	100	100	98	100	98	2	1.00	10	100	100	98	100	98	2	1.00	10	100	100	98	100	98	2	1.00	10	100	100	98	100
101	99	101	99	2	1.00	10	101	101	99	101	99	2	1.00	10	101	101	99	101	99	2	1.00	10	101	101	99	101	99	2	1.00	10	101	101	99	101
102	100	102	100	2	1.00	10	102	102	100	102	100	2	1.00	10	102	102	100	102	100	2	1.00	10	102	102	100	102	100	2	1.00	10	102	102	100	102
103	101	103	101	2	1.00	10	103	103	101	103	101	2	1.00	10	103	103	101	103	101	2	1.00	10	103	103	101	103	101	2	1.00	10	103	103	101	103
104	102	104	102	2	1.00	10	104	104	102	104	102	2	1.00	10	104	104	102	104	102	2	1.00	10	104	104	102	104	102	2	1.00	10	104	104	102	104
105	103	105	103	2	1.00	10	105	105	103	105	103	2	1.00	10	105	105	103	105	103	2	1.00	10	105	105	103	105	103	2	1.00	10	105	105	103	105
106	104	106	104	2	1.00	10	106	106	104	106	104	2	1.00	10	106	106	104	106	104	2	1.00	10	106	106	104	106	104	2	1.00	10	106	106	104	106
107	105	107	105	2	1.00	10	107	107	105	107	105	2	1.00	10	107	107	105	107	105	2	1.00	10	107	107	105	107	105	2	1.00	10	107	107	105	107
108	106	108	106	2	1.00	10	108	108	106	108	106	2	1.00	10	108	108	106	108	106	2	1.00	10	108	108	106	108	106	2	1.00	10	108	108	106	108
109	107	109	107	2	1.00	10	109	109	107	109	107	2	1.00	10	109	109	107	109	107	2	1.00	10	109	109	107	109	107	2	1.00	10	109	109	107	109
110	108	110	108	2	1.00	10	110	110	108	110	108	2	1.00	10	110	110	108	110	108	2	1.00	10	110	110	108	110	108	2	1.00	10	110	110	108	110
111	109	111	109	2	1.00	10	111	111	109	111	109	2	1.00	10	111	111	109	111	109	2	1.00	10	111	111	109	111	109	2	1.00	10	111	111	109	111
112	110	112	110	2	1.00	10	112	112	110	112	110	2	1.00	10	112	112	110	112	110	2	1.00	10	112	112	110	112	110	2	1.00	10	112	112	110	112
113	111	113	111	2	1.00	10	113	113	111	113	111	2	1.00	10	113	113	111	113	111	2	1.00	10	113	113	111	113	111	2	1.00	10	113	113	111	113
114	112	114	112	2	1.00	10	114	114	112	114	112	2	1.00	10	114	114	112	114	112	2	1.00	10	114	114	112	114	112	2	1.00	10	114	114	112	114
115	113	115	113	2	1.00	10	115	115	113	115	113	2	1.00	10	115	115	113	115	113	2	1.00	10	115	115	113	115	113	2	1.00	10	115	115	113	115
116	114	116	114	2	1.00	10	116	116	114	116	114	2	1.00	10	116	116	114	116	114	2	1.00	10	116	116	114	116	114	2	1.00	10	116	116	114	116
117	115	117	115	2	1.00	10	117	117	115	117	115	2	1.00	10	117	117	115	117	115	2	1.00	10	117	117	115	117	115	2	1.00	10	117	117	115	117
118	116	118	116	2	1.00	10	118	118	116	118	116	2	1.00	10	118	118	116	118	116	2	1.00	10	118	118	116	118	116	2	1.00	10	118	118	116	118
119	117	119	117	2	1.00	10	119	119	117	119	117	2	1.00	10	119	119	117	119	117	2	1.00	10	119	119	117	119	117	2	1.00	10	119	119	117	119
120	118	120	118	2	1.00	10	120	120	118	120	118	2	1.00	10	120	120	118	120	118	2	1.00	10	120	120	118	120	118	2	1.00	10	120	120	118	120
121	119	121	119	2	1.00	10	121	121	119	121	119	2	1.00	10	121	121	119	121	119	2	1.00	10	121	121	119	121	119	2	1.00	10	121	121	119	121
122	120	122	120	2	1.00	10	122	122	120	122	120	2	1.00	10	122	122	120	122	120	2	1.00	10	122	122	120	122	120	2	1.00	10	122	122	120	122
123	121	123	121	2	1.00	10	123	123	121	123	121	2	1.00	10	123	123	121	123	121	2	1.00	10	123	123	121	123	121	2	1.00	10	123	123	121	123
124	122	124	122	2	1.00	10	124	124	122	124	122	2	1.00	10	124	124	122	124	122	2	1.00	10	124	124	122	124	122	2	1.00	10	124	124	122	124
125	123	125	123	2	1.00	10	125	125	123	125	123	2	1.00	10	125	125	123	125	123	2	1.00	10	125	125	123	125	123	2	1.00	10	125	125	123	125
126	124	126	124	2	1.00	10	126	126	124	126	124	2	1.00	10	126	126	124	126	124	2	1.00	10	126	126	124	126	124	2	1.00	10	126	126	124	126
127	125	127	125	2	1.00	10	127	127	125	127	125	2	1.00	10	127	127	125	127	125	2	1.00	10	127	127	125	127	125	2	1.00	10	127	127	125	127
128	126	128	126	2	1.00	10	128	128	126	128	126	2	1.00	10	128	128	126	128	126	2	1.00	10	128	128	126	128	126	2	1.00	10	128	128	126	128
129	127	129	127	2	1.00	10	129	129	127	129	127	2	1.00	10	129	129	127	129	127	2	1.00	10	129	129	127	129	127	2	1.00	10	129	129	127	129
130	128	130	128	2	1.00	10	130	130	128	130	128	2	1.00	10	130	130	128	130	128	2	1.00	10	130	130	128	130	128	2	1.00	10	130	130	128	130
131	129	131	129	2	1.00	10	131	131	129	131	129	2	1.00	10	131	131	129	131	129	2	1.00	10	131	131	129	131	129	2	1.00	10	131	131	129	131
132	130	132	130	2	1.00	10	132	132	130	132	130	2	1.00	10	132	132	130	132	130	2	1.00	10	132	132	130	132	130	2	1.00	10	132	132	130	132
133	131	133	131	2	1.00	10	133	133	131	133	131	2	1.00	10	133	133	131	133	131	2	1.00	10	133	133	131	133	131	2	1.00	10	133	133	131	133
134	132	134	132	2	1.00	10	134	134	132	134	132	2	1.00	10	134	134	132	134	132	2	1.00	10	134	134	132	134	132	2	1.00	10	134	134	132	134
135	133	135	133	2	1.00	10	135	135	133	135	133	2	1.00	10	135	135	133	135	133	2	1.00	10	135	135	133	135	133	2	1.00	10	135	135	133	135
136	134	136	134	2	1.00	10	136	136	134	136	134	2	1.00	10	136	136	134	136	134	2	1.00	10	136	136	134	136	134	2	1.00	10	136	136	134	136
137	135	137	135	2	1.00	10	137	137	135	137	135	2	1.00	10	137	137	135	137	135	2	1.00	10	137	137	135	137	135	2	1.00	10	137	137	135	137
138	136	138	136	2	1.00	10	138	138	136	138	136	2	1.00	10	138	138	136	138	136	2	1.00	10	138	138	136	138	136	2	1.00	10	138	138	136	138
139	137	139	137	2	1.00	10	139	139	137	139	137	2	1.00	10	139	139	137	139	137	2	1.00	10	139	139	137	139	137	2	1.00	10	139	139	137	139
140	138	140	138	2	1.00	10	140	140	138	140	138	2	1.00	10	140	140	138	140	138	2	1.00	10	140	140	138	140	138	2	1.00	10	140	140	138	140
141	139	141	139	2	1.00	10	141	141	139	141	139	2	1.00	10	141	141	139	141	13															

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International Exchange Rates

May 8, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank eigen exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BP com.	Swiss F.
Amsterdam	2.0656	6.2380	105.80	52.955*	41.139	—	6.865*
Brussels (c)	37.425	91.02	19.4489	7.725	9.890	14.557	12.820
Frankfurt	2.4280	5.8910	—	49.25	5.8125	94.16*	6.476*
London (c)	2.4830	—	5.8519	11.723	1318.25	6.2380	30.819
Nileu	324.50	1517.00	25.85	128.30	—	243.69	16.73
Paris	4.8425	—	—	—	Unavailable due to strike	—	—
Zurich	2.0800	7.045	119.250*	69.70*	0.4635*	113.25*	7.7925*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.8260, Swedish: Israeli S: 4.20; Peseta: 61.41; Schilling: 19.36; Sw. Krona: 4.2000, Yen: Belgian financial franc: 39.10.

(*) Commercial franc (*). Units of 100; (2) Units of 1,000; (3) Units of (5) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Weekly net asset value

on May 6, 1974

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$34.91

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$25.47

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson Haringracht 214, Amsterdam

Comment.

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Joseph Kraft, Russell
Baker, Art Buchwald

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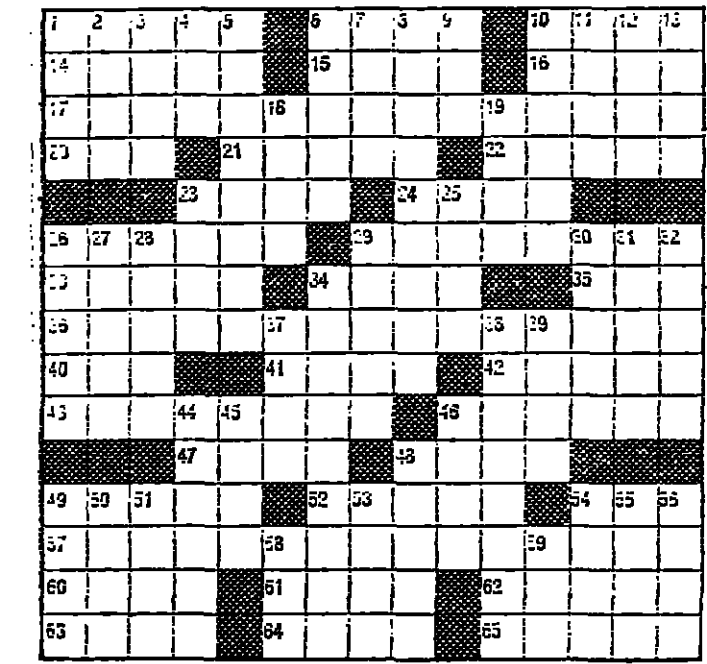
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TTTT

ACROSS		52 Ship directing: Abbr.	19 Terrible tsar
1 Off the cuff	54 Large water	23 Kind of waist	25 Thought's father
6 _____ of bricks	57 What Hawaii used to be	26 Diminished	27 "Christ stopped at _____"
10 Flax or jute	60 Anglican ecclesiastic	28 Tamale wrapper	29 Power
14 Oregon Trail city	61 Sample for disk jockey	30 Horry S. C. city	31 Pears goddess
15 Noir or au lait	62 Architect Jones	32 Provides	34 Snugly settled
20 Miss Rand	63 Jeane Dixon, for Abbr.	37 Many Scotsmen	38 Bas-relief's opposite
21 Louder, in music: Abbr.	64 Arabian port	39 Diving bird	44 Fire starter
22 Opinions	65 Of a grain	45 "_____ ere Elba"	46 Writer Kingsley
23 Troubles	DOWN	48 Plane, in France	49 Unimproved
24 Korean money	1 Eban	50 Hamlet or Cautie	51 Heavenly being: Fr.
26 "Yes, _____ no bananas"	2 Sturdy boat	53 Alas!	54 Agitated state
33 Schooner propellant	3 Legal right	55 Advantage	56 "_____ unto us is given"
33 Revile	4 "This _____ recording"	58 Mountain in Crete	
34 _____, zwei, drei	5 Comforter	59 Prefix for gram or lyric	
35 Anger	6 Tooth troubles		
36 _____ Lady past her prime	7 Far colony of West		
40 Fraternal maw	8 Respite possibility		
41 Tennis name	9 State: Abbr.		
42 What a ring has	10 Wash and river		
43 Unmistakable	11 Rose's spouse		
46 Expiates	12 Like molasses in January		
47 "This _____ sudden"	13 X's of knowledge		
48 Common Latin word	18 _____		
49 Turkish city			



	G	F		L	F		
ALGAYE	18	65	Fair	MADRID	17	65	Fair
ALMADEN	2	41	Cloudy	MILAN	18	65	Cloudy
ANKARA	30	68	Cloudy	MONTELEONE	22	72	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	Fair	MOSCOW	22	72	Cloudy
BAGDADE	20	68	Fair	MUNICH	19	67	Overcast
BELGRADE	14	57	Cloudy	N. YORK	15	59	Cloudy
BERLIN	15	57	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Cloudy
BRESCIA	5	47	Overcast	OSLO	11	57	Fair
BUCHAREST	8	49	Cloudy	PARIS	13	59	Cloudy
CARLO	18	65	Cloudy	PRAGUE	17	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	66	Cloudy	ROME	19	61	Cloudy
CHICAGO	24	69	Cloudy	SOFIA	14	57	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	18	65	Fair	STOCKHOLM	15	57	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	45	Rainy	TEHRAN	17	64	Fair
DUNDEBURG	1	36	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	18	64	Cloudy
EL PASO	1	35	Cloudy	VIENNA	17	65	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast	VENICE	16	61	Cloudy
GENEVA	19	59	Cloudy	VIENNA	12	56	Cloudy
GENEVA	19	59	Overcast	WARSAW	6	45	Rain
ISTANBUL	23	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	17	64	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	66	Fair	ZURICH	5	45	Overcast
LONDON	18	65	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	59	Drizzle				

*Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast
 at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.

[illegible]

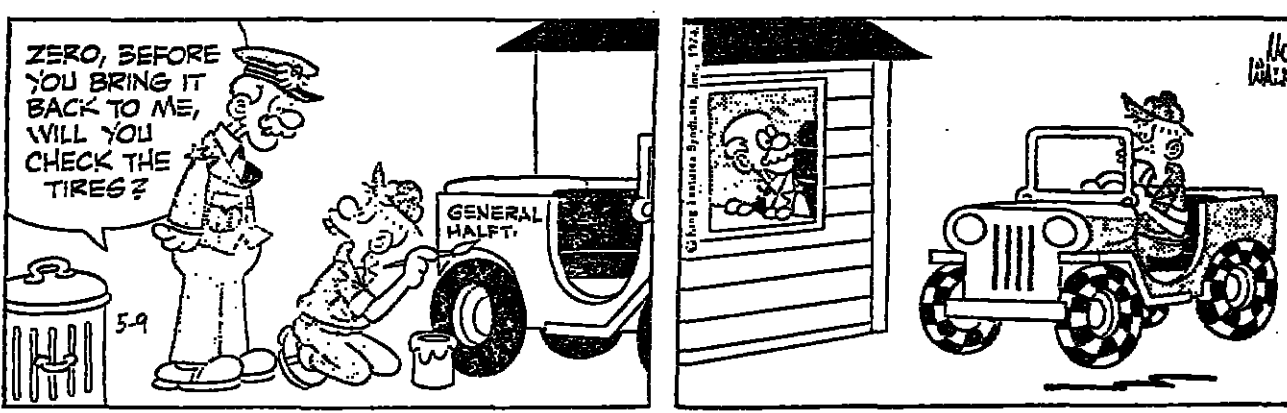
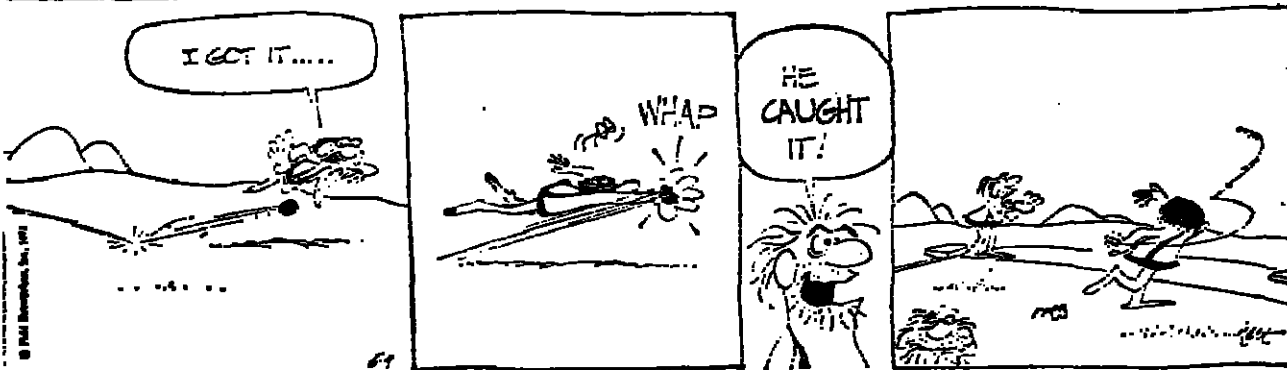
PEANUTS

OKAY, LET'S PUT IT THIS WAY...

IF WE MULTIPLY X TIMES Y AND A TIMES B, WHAT WILL WE GET?

I KNOW WHAT I'LL GET, FRANKLIN...

I'LL GET THE WRONG ANSWER!



WIZARD
of
ID

BREAKFAST

PLOP

YOU'RE IN LUCK... IT DIDN'T SPILL!

THAT'S THE SECOND LUCKY THING THAT'S HAPPENED TODAY!

YEAH...? WHAT'S THE FIRST ONE?

I WOKED UP WITH NO APPETITE

DAVID COVERLY

**B
U
Z

S
A
W
Y
E
R**

DON'T LET THAT BULLY,
 SULLY, SCARE YOU, KID.
 COME
 SIT DOWN.
 DO THEY HAVE
 BELLY DANCERS
 IN AMERICA?
 YEAH,
 IT'S A NEW
 REDUCING
 FAD.
 WHY YOU BUSH?
 COME, WE GET
 ACQUAINTED.
 ER...
 SOME
 OTHER
 TIME,
 SHEBA.
 I GOT TO GET AWAY FROM
 SULLY. YOU TAKE ME TO
 AMERICA. GET ME JOBS
 AS BELLY
 DANCER.
 EH, KID?
 REAL?
 SHEBA?
 GOT TO
 GO

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**REX
MORGAN
M.D.**

Panel 1: A man and a woman are talking. The man says, "COME IN, PLEASE. I'M ALL READY. I JUST NEED TO GET MY COAT." The woman replies, "GOSH, JUNE, YOUR APARTMENT IS SO BEAUTIFUL!"

Panel 2: The man and woman are standing together. The man says, "I'D SURE LOVE TO LIVE IN A PLACE LIKE THIS. IT'S SO COZY AND NICE."

Panel 3: The woman is talking to a man on the phone. The man says, "EXCUSE ME, WHILE I ANSWER THAT PHONE." The woman says, "BRADLEY EDGEMAN."

Panel 4: The man is on the phone. The woman says, "BRADLEY EDGEMAN."

**RIP
KIRBY**

JOHN DILLINGER
THE BANK ROBBER,
ESCAPED FROM AN
INDIANA JAIL !!
HOW AT LEAST
WE HAVE A
YEAR...

IT'S BEFORE
MY TIME, BUT OKAY
IF YOU SAY SO,
RIP...

OLD MISTER
WILBERT
SUDDENLY GOT
ARTISTIC.
LOOK AT
THIS!

ROSES

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A cartoon by Graham. A boy is lying on the floor, looking exhausted, with his hands clasped near his face. A large wooden chair stands next to him. On the floor are several dominoes, some scattered and some in a box. The caption at the bottom reads: "MAYBE NEXT WEEK, MARGARET, I GOT 'POINTME' ALL DAY TODAY AN' TOMORROW AN' THE NEXT DAY."

THE UNEASY CHAIR
By Wallace Stegner. Doubleday. 464 pp. \$12.50.
Reviewed by Tom Buckley

FOR a few months after his graduation in 1914 from high school in Ogden, Utah, Bernard DeVoto worked as a reporter on the newspaper there. "Later on," writes Wallace Stegner in this discreet, sympathetic and consistently interesting biography, "warring with the effete and literary in New York, he would belligerently assert his pride in being a 'mere' journalist."

DeVoto's belligerence was legendary, but although he had been an Army rifle instructor in World War I, he knew how to throw a punch. He restricted himself to the intellectual's preferred weapons, the tongue for close combat and the typewriter at longer range.

His competence included the expert journalist's willingness to follow where the facts led, ingrained skepticism and the ability to write vivid, straightforward prose, but went far beyond these skills.

"Across the Wide Missouri," his chronicle of the fur trade, published in 1947, won both the Pulitzer and Bancroft Prizes for history. The awards could just as well have gone to his other major works, "The Year of Decision: 1846," which dealt with the young nation's march to the West, and "The Course of Empire," a study of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

DeVoto also wrote the "Easy Chair" column in Harper's Magazine for 20 years until his death in 1955, served as curator of the Mark Twain Papers, rescuing many of them from bowdlerization and suppression, edited the Saturday Review of Literature for two years in the 1930's, and wrote a column of magazine articles, the first of which was for H. L. Menckens's Smart Set.

In "Mark Twain's America," published in 1932, his first major scholarly work, DeVoto demolished the accepted view of Twain as a failed novelist; his creativity crushed by the vulgarity and puritanism of Hannibal and the crass gentility of Hartford during the Gilded Age.

With all the restraint of an Apache taking a scalp, DeVoto demonstrated that Van Wyck Brooks, who had developed this thesis, had based many doubtful conclusions on ignored data. He went on to argue that Twain was precisely what Brooks had said could not have existed at the time—a native American artist of the first rank—and couldn't resist adding, in effect, that the trouble with Brooks and his followers was that they didn't know anything about America west of the Charles.

"One of the things that Benny DeVoto never did learn all his life," writes Mr. Stegner, "was the social sense of how much was enough—how far to go in colloquialism among those who speak only the stiffest king's English; how far to go in profanity among those whose mouths had early been sterilized with soap, how far to go in familiarity with coarse strains or friendly women."

How to state his opinions, which were quick, powerful, and sure without staging them at someone's expense.

The altercation with Brooks was partly responsible, Mr. Stegner believes, for the worst dispointment of DeVoto's career, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Harvard University, he returned there in the early 1930s to teach part-time and to edit the alumni magazine, which he characteristically transformed into a lively and disputatious publication.

Seeking a permanent appointment in 1936, DeVoto wrote to an influential friend on the faculty: "I'd rather teach at Harvard than do anything else on earth." It was not to be. Honest and guileless Benny DeVoto proved to be no match for the academic humphwackers and freeze-dried brainins of Cambridge's drawing rooms. Not only did he fail to get the post he sought, but also the university made it clear that he had no future there.

Almost as painful to DeVoto was his failure as a novelist. Writing his first novel, about the time his graduation from Harvard, he suffered a nervous breakdown. For the rest of his life he suffered from psychosomatic ailments and from periods of deep depression and panic that resisted psychotherapy.

He came closest with "We Accept With Pleasure," set in the Cambridge of the late 1920s, and Mr. Stegner suggests that if it had followed his own excellent advice to his students at the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference, putting it through his typewriter again, he might well have succeeded.

Not until the late 1940s did DeVoto abandon the novel. From his bitter experience the product was his only notable work, "The World of Fiction," an eloquent and accurate examination of the process of creation and the relation between the writer and the reader.

Mr. Stegner, a distinguished novelist and historian himself and a member of "the Tribe of Benny," as DeVoto's friends called themselves, from 1939 onward is at his best when discussing the aspect of DeVoto's career.

"He looked upon himself throughout his life as his own peculiar and malevolent enemy, not to be succumbed to, to be

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SCURB	SCURT	OKAY
GAUSE	HOLIE	WITIA
UNISE	ALMAMATER	
WATHOW		
ALICEBLOW	RAY	
OSTY	DUCK	ROK
POMADE	ERA	PAGE
AKALAS	SHAMER	
MURRAS	SHAMER	
REY	ASAP	ITIA
MIAN	SALLY	LIEN
AGARAS	DIED	DEED

By Alan I. Rus

AL PALMERS, Cherry Islands, May 8 (NYT).—American teams finished one-two in both sections of the mixed team qualifying contest in the bridge Olympiad here yesterday afternoon. The mixed-and-neck race for the fourth qualifying position in one of the sections resulted in a four-way tie.

The black-section qualifiers for the final to be played Friday and Saturday were: J. H. Moore at Silver Spring, Md. 123; J. C. Cappelletti of Washington, D.C. 115; Tony Trad of Switzerland, d. 111; Bengt Nygren of Sweden, 110. Two other American teams just failed to qualify, although their scores would have been sufficient in the other section. Alvin Roth of New York and Peter Pender of San Francisco were tied for 7th with 107.

In the red section there were three clear-cut qualifiers: Waldemar Von Zedtwitz of New York, 122, and Tubby Stayman of New York who tied with Renato Mondokio of Italy, 113. Winning the tie-breaker between five teams for the fourth position was J. W. Kennedy of Shreveport, La., giving the United States five teams in the final. The unlucky three teams who were tied with Kennedy at 104 but lost the tie break were those led by Orlando Capos of India, Lorenzo Ruinberg of Finland, and G.C.H. Fox of London.

The New York team headed by Alvin Roth and including Barbara Rappaport, Bill and Marietta Fassell, and Michael and Gail Moss, pulled into contention on Monday. In an exciting sixth-round match the Fassells played a remarkable deal, shown in the diagram.

Mr. Fassell's opening bid of two hearts was the Tannery convention, showing five hearts and four spades. (This is a modern variation of the original convention, which called for an opening of two diamonds on such hands, difficult to bid in standard methods.)

Fassell immediately had visions of a heart slam. His response of two no-trump asked South to describe the club queen.

fine distribution further. Their diamonds showed a three-ace holding in that suit, and came quickly a singleton club. The Blackwood convention revealed that all the aces were present and Fassell plunged into a grand slam. But he bid it in diamonds not in hearts. He could see a grand slam would fail if the defense could take a trick of the heart queen. Against the seven diamonds might survive the defense held a heart trick.

This assessment proved completely accurate. Nevertheless, a grand slam would have failed. North had been the declarer. He would have led a heart, as the heartless West would have ruffed.

But the accident of the convention made South the declarer and with West on lead there was no defense. The opening of lead was won in dummy, as South ruffed two clubs in his hand before drawing trumps.

The ace-king of spades to care of dummy's two heart losers. In the replay North-South reached seven hearts and we doubled and down two tricks. The total gain to the Roth side was 2,840 or 31 international match points, the biggest set of the tournament.

NORTH

♠ K 9 7 2
♥ C A K J 10 7 5
♦ A 6 5

WEST	EAST
♠ J 8 5 4 3	♠ K 10 9 8
♥ A 7 6 5 4	♥ Q J 7 5
♦ S Q J 8	♦ 6 5
♣ S Q J 8 3	♣ K 10 9 8

SOUTH (BY)

♠ A K 7 6
♥ A 6 5 4 3
♦ Q J 3
♣ *

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding	
South	West
1 ♠	Pass
2 ♥	Pass
3 ♥	Pass
4 ♥	Pass
5 ♥	Pass
6 ♥	Pass

Interchange these four Jumbles, one letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.

ANKEW **_____**

KOLEY **_____**

YURFIP **_____**

ENTABE **_____**

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: MIKER POUCH AERATE EXHALE

Yesterday's Answer: This could take a high-up from a painful fall. A PARACHUTE.

2 Boston Teams Take Charge of the Playoffs

Celtics Lead, 3-2

Bruins Ahead, 1-0

BOSTON, May 8 (UPI)—The pressure defense and the quiet of John Havlicek, Jr. in the Celtics' 95-87 victory over the Milwaukee Bucks last night and a lead from the Celtics built an 18-0 lead in the National Basketball Association playoff finals.

The best-of-seven-game series switches to Boston, where the Celtics will be trying to wrap up the 12th NBA title Friday night. The game was close through the first half, but the Celtics took charge in the second half, leading by 10 points in the third quarter as the Celtics built an 18-0 lead from a one-point half margin.

Waukegan came back, scoring 10 points in the fourth quarter, but they could pull no closer than a seven-point deficit in the final minutes.

FL Adds Trio

om the NFL

OSKONVILLE, Fla., May 8 (UPI)—The Jacksonville Sharks announced the signing of three players to the National Football League.

The three players are in their first year with the NFL. They are the Atlanta Falcons, Smith and the Los Angeles Rams and the Detroit Lions.

he Scoreboard

ING—At Oak, Sven Erik Paulsen won the title he knocked out the defending junior lightweight champion, Lanny Abbott, in the first round.

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Keynote, Roger Bannister ... 20 years ago.

Griffin Hurls A One-Hitter For Houston

HOUSTON, May 8 (UPI)—Tom Griffin allowed only one hit—a second-inning single by Willie Stargell—and batterymate Milt May drove in the winning run with a triple in the eighth inning last night to lead the Houston Astros to a 2-1 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Griffin struck out seven and faced just 28 batters in going the route, picking up his fourth victory against one loss.

Three consecutive errors produced the Pirates' run in the fifth and spoiled Griffin's shut-out bid.

Cards 1, Reds 0

At Cincinnati, Reggie Smith led off the ninth inning with a single, took second on pitcher Fred Norman's wild pitch throw, moved to third on an infield out and came home on Joe Torre's sacrifice fly to St. Louis and Lynn McGlothen's 1-0 victory over the Reds.

Padres 5, Phillies 3

At Philadelphia, Dave Winfield and Fred Kendall greeted reliever Dave Wallace with back-to-back home runs in the 13th inning to give San Diego a 5-3 victory over the Phillies.

Giants 4-3, Mets 3-0

At New York, Gary Matthews hit a three-run, game-winning homer off Tom Seaver in the eighth inning of the opener and then doubled in the first run of the nightcap in the ninth inning to give San Francisco a doubleheader sweep over the Mets, 4-3 and 3-0.

In the opener, Seaver took a 3-1 lead into the eighth inning but Mike Phillips singled with one out, Steve Ontiveros walked with two out and Matthews hit his homer.

In the second game, Jim Barr of San Francisco and George Stone of the Mets pitched eight scoreless innings before the Giants won it in the ninth. Ontiveros, who had four hits and three walks in the doubleheader, singled to lead off the inning. After Stone bailed him to second, he scored easily on Matthews's double.

White Sox 1, Tigers 0

At Detroit, Ed Herrmann led off the 11th inning with his third home run of the season to back Wilbur Wood's two-hit pitching and give the Chicago White Sox a 1-0 victory over the Tigers.

Twins 3, Brewers 0

At Milwaukee, Joe Becker hurled an eight-hit shutout and Harmon Killebrew drove in Minnesota's first two runs to lead the Twins past the Brewers, 3-0. It was the fourth straight loss for the Brewers.

Orioles 5, A's 3

At Oakland, Paul Blair collected four hits and Enos Cabell had three in a 21-hit Baltimore attack as the Orioles scored a 9-3 victory over the A's.

Indians 5, Angels 3

At Anaheim, Calif., a throwing error by shortstop Dave Chalk enabled Cleveland to score two runs in the ninth inning and defeat the Angels, 5-3.

E. Germans Win Soccer Cup Final

ROTTERDAM, May 8 (Reuters)—Magdeburg emphasized East Germany's emergence as a coming soccer power when it won the European Cup Winners Cup from AC Milan of Italy, the defending champions.

The young German team won 2-0 in a game attended by only 5,000 spectators in the huge Feyenoord Stadium here. Milan, the heavy favorites, had won the trophy twice in the last seven years and were vastly more experienced in big-time soccer than their East European opponents.

Magdeburg's triumph was aided by its brilliant 19-year-old left-winger, Martin Hoffmann, who set up both goals.

There Are No Barriers to Running

By Roger Bannister

At the time of the first 4-minute mile, I remember echoing Louis XIV's remark, "Après moi le déluge," and what a deluge it has been! Though 4-minute miles are now so frequent that I have to ask my statistical friends for the latest figures, I know that it still requires great dedication to training.

The task of running the first 4-minute mile was mainly of course, the overcoming of a psychological barrier, which had left runners bawling on the brink for eight years without improvement in the world record. Now it is merely a physical—or at any rate, a physiological—problem of how the lungs and heart of runners can be sufficiently trained to transport more efficiently the oxygen needed by the hungry muscles.

Running remains the simplest of sports which, despite its relatively few participants, gives it a great popular appeal. It is, in fact, technically just putting one foot after another. In simplicity, it rivals our great national game of soccer.

Recently I read that this year's Boston Marathon had more than 700 competitors, including a lady athlete who had the temerity to complete the distance in some 2 hours 47 minutes, a time that would find difficult. A few years ago, attempts were made to stop the first lady from running in this race, but thankfully, her husband, who happened to be a judo expert, went along on a bicycle and protected her from overzealous officials who tried to stop her. Another giant stride for women's liberation! How cheering that even in a rich and mechanical society there is still a craving for challenge.

Physical Advances

There are many reasons for the continued progress in running, though, of course, the world record (3:51.1), held by American Jim Ryun, has not been broken for the last seven years, partly because Ryun is a most exceptional athlete and partly because this record was assisted by altitude training.

The first reason is the inexorable human drive to achieve some individual pinnacle, whether it is running a mile, climbing Everest or sailing round the world. Secondly, more people in more countries want to take part and have the food and money to afford what is, after all, the luxury of sport. How many Kenyans, who have the inherited aptitude of altitude acclimatization, had enough opportunity to run 20 years ago? In the next generation we shall see China emerging on the international sports scene.

Third, there are scientific advances in training routines, using the interval training method to improve oxygen uptake, using altitude training and, perhaps, the suggestion of removing and later transferring back some of the runner's own blood. The problem here is to prevent science or other disruptive influences, including those of drugs, advertising and politics from distorting what is, in essence, a pure and simple activity by opening a kind of Pandora's box of knowledge.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE Eastern Division

New York 11 12 566 2
Baltimore 13 12 550 2
Cleveland 13 12 519 2
Detroit 13 12 500 2 1/2
Milwaukee 10 12 455 2 1/2
Boston 10 12 453 2 1/2

Western Division

Texas 16 12 556 1 1/2
California 15 12 556 1 1/2
Chicago 12 12 509 1 1/2
Oakland 12 12 444 3
Kansas City 11 12 417 3 1/2

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Magdeburg's triumph was aided by its brilliant 19-year-old left-winger, Martin Hoffmann, who set up both goals.

Zaire Is Routed

LUCERNE, May 8 (UPI)—Second-innning soccer team Lucerne smashed Zaire, 4-1, yesterday in the African World Cup contender's first European soccer appearance. Lucerne dominated Africa's entry in the World Cup throughout most of the game, getting three goals by Roland Wildhaber in the 44th, 81st and 89th minute and another by Josef Kuettel in the 44th.

Dr. Roger Bannister, best-selling author of "The Barrier," is in his third year as chairman of the Sports Council. The council's activities range from scientific studies on eliminating the use of anabolic steroids to methods of raising the national expenditure for sports, which has reached a record level of almost \$15 million this year. The first man to break the 4-minute-mile barrier wrote this story for The New York Times.

3:30 A Possibility

I am often asked, "What is the ultimate limit for running a mile?" Having watched Filbert Bay's recent Commonwealth Games World record for 1,500 meters in New Zealand, the equivalent of a 3:48 mile, I feel that if present progress continues, the mile record could be near 3:30 by the end of the century.

Though track and field has for me an endless fascination, my concern in recent years has broadened to all sports and all people. The National Sports Council in Britain, of which I am chairman, has no exact parallel in the United States. The Sports Council aims to widen participation in all sports for the enjoyment and interest they provide, and this year is spending public funds of some \$15 million to help achieve these aims.

People fail to take part in sport not because they lack the inclination, but because they have no local swimming pool, squash courts, tennis courts or football pitches. So the object of our national campaign under the title, "Sport for All," was to persuade towns to build better facilities, like the flexibly managed, all-

purpose indoor sports center with special provision built into it, probably situated in the downtown or pool section of the city.

Five years ago we had a score of these, now there are more than 200 and if our new government continues to give this provision a high priority, we could reach the target of 500 within 10 years.

These centers bubble over with activity. 14 hours a day, 375 a year adding excitement, friendship and happiness to drab lives and making more enjoyable the increasing leisure time that is becoming available. This allows growth of participation through freedom—not through regimentation. There is nothing more secure than the thought of human potential in any sphere going to waste. It must be a dull dog who can find meaning of appeal out of the range of more than 100 sports that are available now in this country.

Sports for Fun

The fundamental principle on which our policy rests is the assumption that sport is a natural, worthwhile and enjoyable form of human expression, and consequently deserves support in its own right and for its own sake. The consequences of taking part in sport—for example improved health and reduced delinquency rates—are to be regarded as bonuses.

It is very probable that energetic, ebullient, even courageous youth need an outlet for risk-exposure sport beyond the safety and confines of their dwellings. In a society in which authority is increasingly defied and rules broken, it is the rules and internal discipline of sport that can be seen to have force. If you don't duck at the call "get on" when sailing, you may well be knocked over by the boom.

Many factors in both our countries have added to the increasing demand for leisure, including the shorter working week, longer holidays, and increasing car ownership. All this adds up to a wonderful opportunity for a new approach to active leisure. Instead of dolefully deploring the automated push-button car-driving age we live in, should we not look at the whole picture in another light? We should be grateful to have a population that is not exhausted by the demands of the working day and has energy at the end of the week to choose to pursue pursuits from a much wider range of activities than ever before. We want to inspire everyone to wish to take part by making the choice irresistible in its scope and variety.

To Give a Chance

The whole focus of our policy is on providing opportunity for participating and, above all, opportunities for all. We are a sports council, not a fitness council, and have so far taken the view that fitness schemes can be too narrow and arid to have a wide appeal.

Although there may be a small number of people who will undertake regular physical activity as a precaution against sickness and disease, the vast bulk of the population can only be adequately attracted for any length of time toward activities that are in themselves rewarding, enjoyable and satisfying.

As doctors, we are in danger of being cast in the bleak role of saying "no" to so many things—eating, smoking drinking, drugs and now even too many babies. Somehow our cumulative advice is deadening, giving people a negative view of health. Instead, could we not say a massive "yes" to innocent, whole-hearted recreational pursuits, thus giving a buoyant positive view to health.

Memphis Decides On New League Instead of NFL

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 8 (AP)—This city has voted to lease Memphis Memorial Stadium to the Toronto franchise of the World Football League, perhaps closing the door to obtaining a National Football League expansion franchise.

J. Alan Hanover, the Toronto Northmen's attorney here, said after the vote that the team owner, John Bassett Jr., had told him he would move the franchise to Memphis if the lease was approved.

The NFL has said Memphis is one of four cities under consideration for a franchise.

The City Park Commission voted, 3-1, to approve a lease under which Toronto would have preference of playing dates in Memorial Stadium for the next 10 years. Toronto had asked a three-year exclusive lease. It had looked at Memphis as a relocation site after the Canadian government threatened to bar the team from playing in Toronto because of a conflict with the Canadian Football League.

Hanover said general manager Leo Cahill planned to open training camp June 1. The NFL has said it will begin formal play in July.

W. Cook, a millionaire who had campaigned for an NFL franchise for the city, said he would not support the NFL team financially.

"There's no way I'll put my money in it," he said. "I may buy two tickets for the first game."

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Applicant should describe present & past occupations and be able to produce firm references. All information will be treated as strictly confidential. Paris 16, 25-52-14.

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SOIETE AMERIKAIN recherche pour son service publicite les bons connaissances techniques, commerciales et administratives. Bilingue anglais-francais. Ecrire a: S. A. AMERIKAIN, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1. Tel. 25-52-14.

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URGENTLY NEEDED: Experienced Managerial Secretary, English-French, shorthand and stenographer. Call Paris, 25-52-14.

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TOP LEVEL EXECUTIVE Secretary, 15-20 years experience. English-French. Write to: S. A. AMERIKAIN, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1. Tel. 25-52-14.

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WTT Scoring Doesn't Win The Players

Tradition Spurned By New System

By Bill Grimsley



Roger Bannister ... today.

Team Tennis Still Draws As a Novelty

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, May 8 (UPI)—Team Tennis began to spread across North America yesterday and the novelty brought out respectable crowds to New York, Pittsburgh, Toronto and Denver.

After 10,000 had attended WTT's opening in Philadelphia Monday night, 8,100 spectators came to a Pittsburgh arena last night. And once again, Billie Jean King led her team to victory as the Philadelphia Freedoms defeated the Pittsburgh Triangles, 30-25. King beat Evonne Cawley twice, first 6-2, then 6-4. Pittsburgh's player-coach Ken Rosewall split with Brian Fairlie, winning 6-2, losing 7-5, while the Triangles' mixed doubles team of Peggy Michel and Vitas Gerulaitis split with Fred Stolle and Julie Anthony. First came a 6-3 victory, then a 6-2 loss.

At Toronto, the Royals, led by player-coach Tom Okker of the Netherlands, won their WTT opener, defeating the Cleveland Nets, 32-21, at Maple Leaf Gardens before 4,438 fans.

Okker easily handled Cleveland's Cliff Ritchie, winning twice, 6-1 and 6-2.

At Uniondale, N.Y., Ross Case won both his singles matches, leading the Hawaii Lays to a 29-25 victory over the New York Nets. A crowd of 4,800 at the Nassau Coliseum saw Case beat player-coach Manuel Santana, 6-4, and then defeat Charlie Owens, 6-3. Val Ziegenfuss scored Hawaii's other singles victory, defeating Pam Teeguarden, 6-4.

At Denver the Chicago Aces opened their season with a 33-32 victory over the Denver Racquets as both teams won three sets during the match. The turning point came in the match's fourth set of women's singles when Sue Stap of Chicago won the first four games against Denver's Francoise Durr, who was replaced by Krist Kemmer with the score 4-1 in favor of Stap. Stap went on to win the set 6-4.

Colombia in Swim

MEDELLIN, Colombia, May 8 (Reuters)—Colombia, has been officially confirmed as the venue for the second world swimming, diving and water polo championships in July, 1975.

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White House Fire

markajon, director general of the International Air Transport Association, told a London conference that the era of diminishing fares based mainly on an abundance of cheap fuel is "past history."

P—(laughter) I like it. Let's see how it plays in (blinkety deleted) Peoria.

Other groups, such as Chicanos and Puerto Ricans, are beginning to ask school authorities and publishers for more adequate treatment.



heroes and heroines, but when you look at these books, there are no heroes and heroines."

So far, the opposition of parents such as those in Warren has not blunted the trend toward revision.

George Mahin of Chicago has
quit his job as assistant state

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.